THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany

FOR DECEMBER 1809:

With Plans of New and Improved Harbours at NEWHAVEN, PETTYCUR, *and* BURNTISLAND.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Nov.					
26	29.3	35	38	0.06	Rain
27	29.5	32	39	0.08	Ditto
28	30.02	35	38	——	Cloudy
29	29.9	34	40	——	Clear
30	29.65	42	45	0.06	Rain
Dec. 1	29.35	29	35	0.05	Ditto
2	29.8	32	36	——	Clear
3	29.7	40	45	——	Ditto
4	29.6	42	45	——	Ditto
5	29.65	32	44	0.04	Shower
6	29.6	50	53	0.03	Ditto
7	29.5	38	40	0.65	Ditto
8	29.71	37	43	0.04	Ditto
9	29.35	40	45	0.03	Ditto
10	28.71	35	38	0.15	Rain
11	29.2	31	32	0.95	Snow
12	28.75	36	39	——	Clear
13	29.1	33	35	0.25	Snow
14	29.3	31	36	——	Clear
15	28.45	28	35	0.12	Snow
16	28.49	32	36	——	Clear
17	28.9	35	38	——	Ditto
18	28.9	39	39	——	Ditto
19	29.7	38	40	——	Ditto
20	29.6	35	38	0.21	Sleet
21	29.55	35	36	0.04	Snow
22	29.75	37	41	——	Clear
23	29.94	30	33	——	Ditto
24	29.96	30	33	——	Ditto
25	29.93	40	41	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 2.76

High Water at LEITH, FOR JANUARY 1810.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1	10 13	10 50
Tu. 2	11 26	12 0
W. 3	— —	0 31
Th. 4	1 1	1 29
Fr. 5	1 56	2 21
Sa. 6	2 45	3 9
Su. 7	3 33	3 55
M. 8	4 17	4 39
Tu. 9	4 59	5 20
W. 10	5 41	6 1
Th. 11	6 23	6 46
Fr. 12	7 10	7 37
Sa. 13	8 6	8 36
Su. 14	9 11	9 48
M. 15	10 26	11 1
Tu. 16	11 33	— —
W. 17	0 2	0 26
Th. 18	0 51	1 11
Fr. 19	1 30	1 48
Sa. 20	2 6	2 23
Su. 21	2 41	2 57
M 22	3 13	3 30
Tu. 23	3 47	4 4
W. 24	4 22	4 39
Th. 25	4 58	5 17
Fr. 26	5 38	6 0
Sa. 27	6 23	6 47
Su. 28	7 16	7 46
M. 29	8 23	9 0
Tu. 30	9 44	10 24
W. 31	11 5	11 42

MOON's PHASES.
For JANUARY 1810.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.
New Moon,	5. 3. 30. even.
First Quart.	12. 12. 28. noon.
Full Moon,	20. 5 4. even.
Last Quart.	28. 11. 14. morn.

Jan. 7. Princess Charlotte of Wales born, (1796.)
11. River Tweed opens
18. Queen's birth-day kept
27. Duke of Sussex born, (1773.)
30. King Charles I's martyrdom.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR DECEMBER 1809.

Account of the Plans of new and improved HARBOURS *at* NEWHAVEN, PETTYCUR, *and* BURNTISLAND.

IN a subsequent part of this Magazine, p. 889, we have presented our readers with some important documents respecting the improvements proposed to be made on the ferries between Fife and Mid-Lothian. We have caused these plans to be engraved, because it appeared to us, that, without them, Mr Rennie's reports, with the valuable improvements to which they refer, could not be fully understood.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the third session of this Society was held in the College Museum on the 4th of November last. There were then read, a learned botanical paper by Mr Brown of the Linnean Society, London, proposing a subdivision of the natural order of Apocineæ; the first part of an Essay on Meteoric Stones, by Mr G J. Hamilton; and the concluding part of an account of Fishes found in the Frith of Forth, by Mr P. Neill.

The next meeting was on the 9th December, when Professor Jameson read an account of a considerable number of animals of the class Vermes, which he had observed on the shores of the Frith of Forth, and the coasts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands; and also some interesting observations on the different precious stones found in Scotland, particularly the topaz, of which he exhibited a series of specimens lately found in Aberdeenshire: among these was a crystal weighing nearly eight ounces Averdupois, which is probably the largest crystallized specimen hitherto discovered in any country. The Secretary laid before the meeting a communication from the Rev. Mr Fleming of Bressay, describing several uncommon marine vermes lately observed by him in Shetland; and a list of rare plants to be found within a day's excursion from Edinburgh, by Mr R. Maughan, sen.

At this meeting, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers, for 1810:

Robert Jameson, Esq. Prof. Nat. Hist. *President.*

Dr William Wright, Rev. Dr Macknight, Dr John Barclay, Dr Thomas Thomson, *Vice-Presidents.*

Patrick Walker, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Pat. Neill, Esq. *Secretary.*

P. Sime, Esq. *Painter.*

Of the Council:—James Russell, Esq. C. S. Menteith, Esq. C. Anderson, Esq. Dr James Home, Dr Yule, Brig. Gen. Dirom, Dr John Thomson, Dr Tennant.

Monthly

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

December. THIS month has, upon the whole, been uncommonly mild. A sprinkling of snow has once or twice covered the ground; but there has not yet been a single snow-storm.

Towards the end of the month, several flocks of Bohemian Chatterers (Ampelis garrulus) came to this neighbourhood. They have been shot in Hope Park, at Restalrig, and near Roslin. A flock was also observed about Luffness in East Lothian, and several of them killed. Ornithologists have in general said, that the male wants the red appendages, resembling sealing-wax, at the ends of the quill-feathers, as well as the yellow on the wings: but a female killed near Edinburgh, and dissected by John Wilson, College buildings, actually possessed the red appendages, four on each side, while she was destitute of the yellow on the wings, all the quill-feathers being tipped with white. It appears however that the males have five or six horny appendages on each side; the females fewer.

QUARTZ-CRYSTAL and TOPAZ.—In the Scots Magazine for November, we gave an account of an uncommonly large quartz-crystal brought from Aberdeenshire. We stated that it was 13 inches in length, and 7¼ inches in circumference, and weighed about 19 lbs. This was the largest specimen then known to have been found in this country. Since that time, however, another has been brought to town from the same district of country, which, for massiveness and stature, entirely eclipses the former. This latter is 1 foot 5 inches in length, and, where thickest, no less than 3 feet in circumference. It weighs 78 lbs. English. It is not, however, a complete or perfectly formed crystal. Its crystallization is indeed regular on the upper extremity; but the lateral planes are indistinct; and there are no traces of acuminations next the base, which indeed consists of a confused aggregation of smaller crystals. The quality of the stone is very different in different parts: in some places it is of a fine pale yellow, which promises to be very beautiful when cut and polished.

In last number of this Magazine, also, we drew a distinction between the wine-coloured rock crystal or Cairngorm stones (which have been sometimes erroneously called Scotch topazes) and the real topaz; and we remarked, that in Britain, "topaz has been found only in the county of Cornwall." Since that time, however, the interesting discovery has been made, that *real* topaz exists in the Highlands of Scotland. About a dozen of specimens were brought from Aberdeenshire along with the gigantic and ponderous rock-crystal which we have just commemorated. Two of these are regularly crystallized eight-sided prisms; and, what is very remarkable, one of them weighs no less than 3450 grains, or nearly 8 oz. English, and is therefore by much the largest crystallized topaz known to exist. The largest Brazilian topaz in the National Museum at Paris is not much more than half the size of this Scottish topaz (about 1908 grains). All the Aberdeenshire specimens are more or less rounded or water-worn. Some are of a pale yellow colour; others greenish, and some of them beautifully opalescent. These rare Scottish gems were found, last autumn, in the course of digging for cairngorm stones at the base of the mountain Beinaan, or Beiniain, one of the Grampians, on the Duke of Gordon's estate in Aberdeenshire. Digging for crystals has now become a trade among the Highlanders of this district of the Grampians. Almost a hundred acres of surface at the base of the hills have here been dug up, in this pursuit, within these few years. The topazes

were found about the depth of twelve feet below ground, nearly at the same spot with the enormous quartz-crystal.

These gems and the quartz-crystal are now in the possession of Mr John White, lapidary, 34. North Bridge-Street, where they may be viewed by the curious. We cannot conclude without remarking, that it will be disgraceful if the finest crystallized topaz known to exist, be allowed to go out of this island; and yet we fear that the Museum at Paris would give much more for it than any institution in Great Britain. But we would rather hear of its being even sent to France, than of its being cut up for toys in Scotland. How praiseworthy would it be for the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh to purchase this matchless specimen, and present it to the University Museum. There it would remain as a lasting monument of the taste and public spirit of our present city rulers.

Canonmills, 27*th Dec.* 1809. *N.*

Caution against the excessive Pursuit of the FINE ARTS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Humbly beg leave to offer the following case to the attention of your readers. It was sent to me by a very honest and industrious tradesman of this city (to whom I am related,) for my consideration and advice. Not being able to suggest any remedy for this unfortunate *cacoethes*, I thought that by making the case public, some of your correspondents might perhaps hit upon a method of cure. The disorder which has seized part of his family, is by no means uncommon: I myself have seen a great many instances of it, chiefly among young shopkeepers and apprentices; and have had opportunities of observing its progress towards maturity, till the patient took up his residence in a garret, or, after some unsuccessful attempts in the character of a nobleman's *valet de chambre*, at last trod the boards of a theatre, in the humble capacity of a waiter, or a scene shifter. It has generally been considered as incurable, and I am afraid with no small reason: however, if any of your numerous readers could point out an easy and effectual cure, they would extremely oblige both my friend, and

Your very humble servant,

C.

Edinburgh, 1*st Dec.* 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines upon a subject which distresses me very much, and to request your advice, in applying something effectual to check the growth of an evil which encreases every day, to my great sorrow and dread. You know, Sir, that my family is very large, and my wealth very moderate; and as I have always made it a rule to look beyond the present moment, I often consider, that by the usual course of Nature I have not many years to live, and that after my death, my children will have nothing to depend upon for subsistence but their own industry. My five sons, thank heaven, are stout and healthy, and by a proper attention to business, might make their way through the world respectably. But alas! Sir my three eldest sons have lately been seized by such a passion for the *Fine Arts*, that things are left at sixes and sevens in order to afford time for the study of Milton and Pope, or Sir Joshua Reynolds' Lectures on Painting. They can hardly answer me except in poetical language, and they converse with each other about nothing but poets and painters, fire, harmony, invention, taste and effect.—It grieves me beyond measure to see them wasting their best days in scribbling wretched poetry, and daubing paper

paper and canvas; but all my remonstrances have no effect, and their mother never fails to take their part, and encourage their folly and perverseness. I believe they have contrived to turn her head as well as their own; for when I attempt to reason with her on the absurdity and danger of encouraging their idleness, she overwhelms me with a torrent of names of poets and painters, who, she says, were children of tradesmen like myself, and raised themselves by their talents to fame and independence. I know that some men of genius have advanced from obscurity into notice solely by their own merit; but I believe that for every instance of indigent genius succeeding in the world, twenty of the reverse might be produced. Nay, if my boys had really talents for poetry or painting, I might perhaps sacrifice my own wishes to their inclinations, but unfortunately there is not a single spark of genius among them for either art; of this I have been assured by several sincere and candid friends, who were well qualified to judge of these matters, and to whom I showed some of my sons' performances. Neither is this silly extravagance inspired by Nature; the confounded itch for painting and versifying has affected them only within these 2 or 3 months, and since they began to attend a society (as they call it) of Shopkeepers' Clerks and Apprentices, where some wag, I suppose, seeing their weakness, has determined to amuse himself and friends at their expence. But their madness does not stop even here, for I overheard them yesterday talking of publishing some poetry by subscription, and disputing about the characters they were to personate in a private play.—This last specimen of insanity convinced me that some decisive measure must be immediately adopted, otherwise the disease will be past all cure, and the ruin of my boys certain.—Have the goodness to favour me with your advice in this unfortunate affair, and believe me ever,

Dear Sir, &c.

P. S. My second son this morning laid out his whole little stock of cash in the purchase of a picture in oil, which he has this moment discovered not to be worth sixpence.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR JOHN PENWARNE has obtained his Majesty's letters patent, for his valuable invention of the Terra Marmorossa, by which plaster-casts are made to resemble, both in hardness and colour, the most beautiful statuary marble; a discovery highly interesting to the lovers of the fine arrs.

Some experiments have been tried in the course of the present month, in the presence of a considerable number of London Surveyors, on a new Fire and Water Proof Terras, for roofs and ceilings, and it has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations.

Mr W. J. Hooker, F.L.S. of Norwich, is lately returned from Iceland, where he spent the summer, in investigating the natural history of that country. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit; pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Geyser springs, invited. He made a large collection of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals. He likewise purchased, in different places, Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. It is to be regretted, however, that nearly the whole of his labours were lost, by the vessel in which he embarked for London taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge. The crew and passengers were

saved

saved by another vessel, which fortunately happened to heave in sight. Mr Hooker, after whom the president of the Linnean Society named his new genus of mosses, is already well known to the lovers of Natural History, as the discoverer of *Buxbaumia aphylla*, as well as by his scientific drawings for the valuable work on Fuci, by his friend Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth; and his descriptions of several mosses, gathered by Dr Buchanan, during his journey to Nypal, published in the last volume of the Linnean Transactions.

M. G. B. Sage has ascertained the existence of alumine in meteoric stones; a circumstance not noticed by Klaproth, Fourcroy, or Vauquelin, who have given analyses of these substances. This he ascribes to their having employed fusion through the medium of alkalis, which is known to alter the nature of some earths. Having vitriolized some of the meteoric stones of Aigle and Salles, near Villefranche, in the Lyonese, M. Sage obtained alum from both, but in unequal proportions, the former yielding one-fourth, but the latter not more than one-eight. As the fracture of stones of this description shows, very imperfectly, the arrangement and brilliancy of the native iron which they contain, the same chemist, in order to examine it on a large surface, has had a vase turned from an aerolite of Salles. It exhibits parcels of iron of irregular configurations, which have a silvery lustre, intermingled with very small spots of greenish yellow, disseminated in a quartzose gangue of ashen grey.

M. Rampasse has discovered, in an old quarry, upon a hill, near Bastia, in Corsica, a calcareous earth, embedded in a stratum of calcareous stone, and containing, among other substances, various kinds of bones. Several specimens of these he has transmitted to Paris for the inspection of M. Cuvier, who states, that among them is a head well characterized, which must have belonged to the genus lagomys, of which there are at present but three species known, all of them discovered in Siberia, by Pallas.

The imperial conservatory of music at Paris have made a very favourable report on the new musical instrument, denominated the Clavi-cylinder, invented by M. Chladni, which we recently noticed. This report describes it as resembling the flute and clarionet in the high notes, and the bassoon in the lower keys; it admits, however, that the instrument is not so well adapted for lively strains as to solemn music; but its effects in the crescendo and diminuendo are highly praised. M. Chladni himself gives the following account of his invention:—The clavi-cylinder contains a set of keys, and behind this a glass cylinder, seven centimetres in diameter, which is turned by means of a pedal and a loaded wheel. This cylinder is not the sounding body, but it produces the sound by friction on the interior mechanism. The sounds may be prolonged at pleasure, with all the shades of crescendo and diminuendo, in proportion as the pressure on the keys is encreased or diminished. This instrument is never out of tune. It contains four octaves and a half from *ut*, the lowest on the harpsichord, up to *fa*.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the progress made on the Continent, in extracting sugar from the beet-root; and it now appears, that the yellow beet, when sliced and kiln-dried, furnishes an excellent substitute for coffee, particularly if ground with a small quantity of Turkey, or West India coffee. It requires much less sugar than the foreign coffee, and is said to be much stronger. M. Vennen, of Coblentz, claims the merit of having discovered this new application of beet-root. He cautions those

by

by whom it is cultivated, against stripping the plant of its leaves for feeding cattle, as is generally practised, as it not only injures the growth of the plant, but materially alters the qualities of the juice.

Great exertions are making in every department of France to produce substitutes for sugar, and prizes are daily offered by the various economical societies of the continent, for the discovery of the most proper material for that purpose. The saccharine matter of the grape has been the chief subject of the recent experiments of the French chemists.

A German chemist has made known the following process for making a beautiful lake :—Take any quantity of cochineal, on which pour twice its weight of alcohol, and as much distilled water. Infuse for some days near a gentle fire, and then filter. To the filtred liquor add a few drops of the solution of tin, and a fine red precipitate will be formed. Continue to add a little solution of tin every two hours, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Lastly, edulcorate the precipitate by washing it in a large quantity of distilled water, and then dry it.

From the analysis of the fresh leaves of blue wolfs-bane, *aconitum napellus*, cultivated in a garden near Paris, M. Steinacher has found, that this vegetable contains green fecula, an odorant gaseous substance, which he suspects to be virulent; muriate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

Several German artists have of late turned their attention to the art of painting on glass. Professor Frick, of Berlin, has made great improvements in the burning of pictures in glass, and has recently finished a beautiful painted window for the catholic church in that city. M. Buhler, of Urach, in Wirtemberg, also burns colours in glass so exquisitely, that his works are not to be distinguished from the best of the ancients.

From several experiments, on the influence which the shape of the still has on the quality of the product of distillation, M. Curaudau deduces the following conclusions:—1. That shallow alembics, though very fit for the distillation of certain fermented liquors, may sometimes alter the quality of the products.—2. That the inconveniences arising from the employment of shallow alembics in distilling wines, arise from the facility with which evaporation takes place in them.—3. That a high temperature is always necessary to carry over the peculiar aroma of the wine, and, perhaps, that too arising from the action of heat on the principles of the wine. 4. That deep alembics ought to be preferred to shallow ones for the distillation of wine.—5. That the best dimensions for an alembic, with regard to its figure, must be such, that the surface of the liquor heated shall be constantly greater than that from which the evaporation takes place, in the proportion of four to one.

By letters recently received from Mr Mawe, from Rio de Janeiro, we are informed, that he has received permission from the Prince Regent, to travel and make observations in the mining district of the Brazils. He has already passed some months in the government of St Paul, where he discovered a variety of fine clays, fit for making porcelain, and other purposes; and is lately returned from the mines of Canto Gallo. The gold mine of Santo Rita is situated between two rocks of sparry limestone, a circumstance not before known to exist in that country. These districts, of a country so rich in valuable productions, until now unexplored by any mineralogist, cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lovers of natural history.

Plan for improving the FERRIES *between* MID-LOTHIAN *and* FIFE, *with Reports by Mr* RENNIE.

[We are truly happy, in being able to lay before our readers the following documents with regard to a plan which promises to contribute so much to the convenience and advantage of this country. Mr Rennie's judicious and able Reports must remove all doubt as to its practicability, and we trust, that at a period when useful improvements are so liberally patronized, no difficulty will be found in raising the necessary funds.]

THE Passage between Leith and Pettycur, or Kinghorn, has been long resorted to as one of the great communications betwixt Midlothian and Fife, and betwixt the whole of the North and South of Scotland, and is of great importance both to the County of Fife and to the Public in general. The Heritors of Fifeshire, having a peculiar interest in this passage, have from time to time laid out considerable sums of money in improving it, and in particular, in the year 1774, they were at the expence of erecting a Bason for clearing the harbour of Pettycur of sand.

In the year 1792 an act of Parliament was passed, declaring that the passage between Kinghorn and Newhaven, as well as that between Kinghorn and Leith, and the passage between Burntisland and Leith and Newhaven, shall in all time to come be considered as Public Ferries, subject to the Laws for regulating Ferries in Scotland. With this view the Justices of Peace and Commissioners of Supply of the counties of Edinburgh and Fife are appointed Trustees for carrying the act into execution. They are authorised to levy certain Tolls and Duties on Passengers and Goods; they are empowered to borrow money on the credit of these duties, and to lay out certain parts of the money thus borrowed or collected in making improvements on these public Ferries. The act of Parliament points out the nature of the improvements to be made by the trustees, as well as the order in which they shall be carried into execution. The statute directs that the trustees shall begin by improving the harbour of Kinghorn or Pettycur; by opening the communication from the eastward, through the town of Kinghorn to that harbour, and by building an inn at Pettycur. These purposes being effected, the Trustees are in the next place authorised to lay out a part of their funds in erecting a pier at Burntisland, and in improving the communication between Kinghorn and Burntisland. And in the last place they are empowered to erect a pier and landing place at Newhaven.

Under the authority of this act of Parliament several improvements of great importance have been made by the trustees, in the order prescribed by the act. It is long since they have opened a broad and easy communication to the ferry of Pettycur from the east, through the town of Kinghorn, and for upwards of a mile where formerly the road was scarcely passable by carriages; and a large and commodious inn has been erected close to the landing place, for the reception of passengers, who formerly had no accommodation of this kind nearer than the town of Kinghorn, at the distance of a mile from the harbour of Pettycur.

The next improvement which the trustees have it in view to make, and which is very much wanted and indeed absolutely necessary, is to enlarge the bason to the eastward of the harbour of Pettycur, or between the harbour and the Inn, for the purpose of completely clearing the harbour of sand. In order that this important object may be attained in the most effectual and complete manner, the trustees employed Mr Rennie, civil engineer, to survey the harbour and bason, and to report: and they beg leave to refer to his report and plan.

The improvements on the bason at Pettycur now alluded to, though the

expence of them is considerable, and although the trustees have other annual charges of no small amount to defray, might perhaps be accomplished under the authority of the existing act of Parliament. But even if this were effected, a great deal would remain still to be done, in order to render the communication by the ferries mentioned in the act, easy and convenient; and the trustees find it absolutely impossible to attain the other important objects alluded to, without the command of greater funds than can be procured under the act passed in 1792. Pettycur harbour lies nearly due north from the harbour of Leith; of consequence when the wind blows fresh from the south, or from some points to the westward or eastward of south, it is difficult, and at times impossible, to make a passage from Pettycur to Leith. When the wind blows violently from the north or from some points to the westward or eastward of north, it is equally difficult to cross from Leith to Pettycur.—And in either of these cases, passengers must run the risk of being long detained at a considerable expence, and of being prevented from keeping those engagements which they may have formed on business or other important concerns. These serious incoveniences might be removed by improving the landing-place at Burntisland and at Newhaven, and by making a good road between Burntisland and Pettycur on the one side of the Forth, and betwixt Newhaven and Leith on the other. Mr Rennie, in one of his reports on these ferries has observed, that, 'if a proper pier 'was to be erected at Newhaven, and 'also one at Burntisland, there would 'be very few days in the year that a 'boat could not make a passage.— 'Burntisland lies about 25 degrees 'west of north, or due north by the 'compass from Leith, and Newhaven 'lies about 7° west of south from Pettycur, by Downie's chart; so that 'from one or other of these places a 'passage would be almost certain.— 'If, therefore, funds could be raised 'to accomplish these objects, it would 'be of great consequence to those who 'had occasion to cross these ferries.'

It is scarcely necessary to point out the very great advantages which would be derived by the public in general in point of communication between the north and south of Scotland, if the objects now alluded to could be attained, and if a safe passage might with certainty be depended upon, and in almost every state of the weather, between Midlothian and Fife, either from Newhaven to Pettycur, or from Leith to Burntisland, or *vice versa*.—No delay at the ferries on account of the tide or weather would take place; a great saving of time and expence would thus accrue to passengers, and they could nearly calculate with certainty the period at which they might expect to arrive at their places of destination. A great national object in the commercial state of this country (when time to most men is exceedingly valuable, and the certainty of being able to perform a journey within a limited period is of the utmost importance) would thus be accomplished. The improvements about to be made at Queensferry are far from diminishing the importance of this object. It is apprehended that the passage by the ferries now alluded to, might be more certain, and it is well known that it has always been safer. The distance too would to many travellers be greatly diminished, particularly if improvements were afterwards made on the Ferry at Dundee:—and it must also be recollected that the proposed alteration of the great road from Perth to Queensferry is intended to bring that road at one place within less than five miles of Burntisland, to which a good communication might easily be made, and thus the journey to all travellers between the north and south greatly

shortened.

shortened. It must likewise be remembered that the act of parliament passed in 1792 had these great objects in view, and that the Legislature was aware that the communication by means of the ferries would not be made complete and perfect, until convenient landing places were erected at Newhaven and Burntisland as well as at Leith and Pettycur.

The trustees, impressed with the importance of the objects now mentioned, applied to Mr Rennie to survey the harbours of Burntisland and Newhaven; and obtained from him reports and plans which will be found annexed. Mr Rennie has reported it as his opinion that the object in view may be completely accomplished, and that a passage may at all times be depended upon at one or other of the ferries now alluded to; and the expence of the improvements necessary for these purposes is estimated by him at about L.15,000 Sterling.

The trustees are hopeful that, when the importance of this object to the whole of the north of Scotland, is taken into view, and also the advantage to Government in the transportation of troops, and in the victualling and watering of the ships of war in the Frith of Forth, and shipping naval stores at all times of tide, at Newhaven and Burntisland, which can only be done at particular periods, at Leith, that both Government and the northern counties of Scotland, or the gentlemen who have property situate in these counties, will concur in promoting the measures now in contemplation, by assisting to procure the funds necessary for the purpose, and that thus a sum of money will be levied, which though in itself considerable, cannot be reckoned disproportioned to the advantage which the public will derive from the expenditure. It seems only necessary to add, that the trustees could not venture to recommend it as an expedient measure, to raise the toll on passengers and goods to such an amount as to enable them to obtain by these means the whole of the money required.

Report by Mr RENNIE, *Civil Engineer, respecting the proposed Improvements at* PETTYCUR, *and intended Ferry-Boat Harbour at* NEWHAVEN.

GENTLEMEN,

IN consequence of directions transmitted to me by your Sheriff, David Monypenny, Esq. I took a view of the Harbour of Pettycur on the 27th and 28th of October last, and carefully examined its situation, the nature of the ground, and the manner in which the sand is drifted into it by the tides and storms, the construction of its Pier, &c.

It appears to me, that this Pier is constructed and laid down in a manner which is little calculated either for shelter, or for keeping the Harbour clear of sand. From southerly and south easterly winds, (which are, no doubt, the most dangerous) the shelter is tolerably good: but the exposure to the south west is great; and from this quarter and from westerly winds the sea ranges over such an extent of flat sandy shore, that it never fails to bring in great quantities of sand and mud, and thereby choaks up the harbour. To remove this, two basons have been erected; one may be said to be within the harbour itself, and the other at the east end of the pier, between the road to Kinghorn and the Firth; neither of which have been made of sufficient capacity to hold such a quantity of water as would effectually scour the harbour, had their construction been ever so perfect: the former has been built entirely on the sand, and therefore has never held water; but, even if it had, its capacity is by no means equal to the task, and its situation is the most injudicious that could well have been chosen: with the exposure of this harbour a considerable sea is brought in-

to

to it whenever the wind blows from any point between south and west, and with such winds the waves strike directly against this bason, rebound on the inside of the pier, and occasion a great swell in the harbour itself, which is injurious to the passage-boats: I am therefore of opinion that it should be removed without delay.

The other bason, although placed in a proper situation, is of so confined a capacity, that, even when filled with water, it produces very little effect in scouring out the harbour; but its bottom lies so high that it is very seldom filled except when near the top of spring tides; neap tides can scarcely be said to go into it.

The pier itself not being under the controul of the Trustees, I need say nothing concerning it:—were it under their direction, I would advise it to be extended, and to have a head different from that it now has. But, had there been no pier at all, a much better thing could have been made of it than it now is. All that can be done with the limited funds the Trustees possess, is to make a bason of sufficient capacity to scour away the mud and sand as it is thrown in by the sea. For this purpose I have to recommend that a larger bason be made between the inner end of the pier and the Inn. This I propose to do by a straight wall built in a line from the southern extremity of the point of the rock that juts out from the Toll-house and the south-west corner of the Inn, as represented on the plan, having an area of 2422 square yards, and its bottom being sufficiently deep to take in at least four feet depth of water at neap tides; this will give about eight feet in depth at ordinary springs, which will form a scour, I trust, equal to the purpose.

The culvert which is to lead from the bason to the harbour, should be of large dimensions; not less than four feet wide: and the sluice should be placed near to the upper end of the harbour, and from thence its direction should be straight, so that the water after it has passed the sluice may meet with no obstruction to retard its velocity before it passes into the harbour and begins its scour.

There being only one harbour on each side of the Forth, namely, Leith on the south and Pettycur on the north, from whence the passage-boats usually ply, great inconvenience and detention in crossing is often experienced. If the wind blows strong and directly from the south or even some points to the westward or eastward of south, it is very difficult to make a passage from Pettycur to Leith; and if the wind is from the north or several points to the eastward or westward of north and blows fresh, it is equally difficult to make a passage from Leith to Pettycur. The former I experienced on the 28th of October; the wind blew fresh from about three points westward of south; after beating in the Firth for about three hours, we were obliged to return to Pettycur, and to save time I went round by the Queensferry. While, therefore, there is only one harbour on each side of the Forth to which the passage-boats can ply, no certainty of a passage can be had. This points out the necessity of some other places being chosen for this purpose.

On the north side there is an excellent situation at Burntisland, where the harbour is commodious, safe, and of great extent. There is no better situation for a harbour in the Firth of Forth: nature has already done much, and a good deal has been done by art: the water is deep; and a small sum of money would render it fit for the entry or departure of passage-boats at all times of tide.

On the southern side nature has not been so bountiful; but at Newhaven a harbour might be made for no very large sum, sufficient for the reception and accommodation of passage-boats at all times of tide. If, therefore, a pro-

proper pier was to be erected at Newhaven, and also one at Burntisland, there would be very few days in the year that a boat could not make a passage. Burntisland lyes as about 25 degrees west of north, or due north by the compass from Leith; and Newhaven lyes about 7° west of south from Pettycur, *by Downie's Chart:* so that from one or other of these places a passage would be almost certain. If, therefore, funds could be raised to accomplish these objects, it would be of great consequence to those who have occasion to cross these ferries.

I have examined Newhaven, and am of opinion, an excellent harbour for the ferry-boats may be constructed there; and for this purpose, have made such a design as appears to me will afford the accommodation and facilities wanted.

Had the Magistrates of Edinburgh been possessed of sufficient funds to complete the great work they have already begun, sufficient accommodation might have been had for the passage-boats at Newhaven; but as this is not the case, and as from the extent of the work it is not likely that it can be accomplished for a very long time to come, something suitable to the accommodation of the ferry-boats ought in the interim to be made.

It has been suggested to me, that if a harbour were now to be made for the passage-boats at Newhaven, this might be so done as to form a part of the proposed works for Leith harbour, when they should be so extended; but after having given this proposition all the consideration in my power, I am of opinion it cannot be done.—The magnitude of their works—the depth of water intended—the size of materials they will require, would occasion an expence far beyond what is required for a work of this sort, and therefore precludes all idea of rendering a pier for the passage-boats of any use in the intended works for the harbour of Leith. I am therefore of opinion, a harbour had better be constructed to the west of these works, and done in a complete and substantial manner, so as to answer the purpose of a passage-boat harbour, even after the works of Leith harbour are completed; by such a harbour the passage-boats will be at liberty to ply to and from it, without experiencing any interruption from the trade of Leith, or occasioning any inconvenience to the ships that frequent that harbour.

It will appear from the design that accompanies this report, that what I propose will be quite clear of their works—the harbour will consist of a straight pier, extending from the shore at Newhaven quite to low water spring tides, being a distance of about 480 feet, having a return-head of about 100 feet in length. To this pier I propose to give a regular declination from high to low water-mark, with a depth of about 8 feet at its extremity, by which means the passage-boats will be enabled to come or depart, as may best suit them.

The return-head to have a jetty of about 20 feet long placed a short distance within the head, to prevent the lash of the waves from affecting the vessels within the harbour.

I propose to remove the rubble stones which now lie thickly scattered over the beach, and to lay them in a form represented in the plan, which will break the force of the waves in north westerly and westerly winds, and thereby quiet the water within; and as the pier, if built the heighth necessary only for taking in or landing passengers, would afford no good shelter in northerly and north-easterly winds, I propose that the outside wall should be carried up to a sufficient height to answer this purpose, with counterforts within, by which means they will not only have the advantage of going into or out of it when it suits them, but they will be completely sheltered, and lye in safety, whatever may be the weather. The expence

of

of this work will however be considerable, much greater than the present funds will accomplish; but as the work cannot be done at all unless under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, I should apprehend that for such an accommodation no one will object to the payment of an additional toll; and as by the certainty of the passage the intercourse will encrease, I would fain hope that the additional toll, requisite to lay on the passengers for the purpose of raising the funds, would not be a material addition to the expence of the passage.

That a harbour of less extent than that I have designed might be made to answer to a certain extent, I will not pretend to deny, but one of less accommodation would but partially answer the object so much to be desired, namely, a certain and safe passage at all times, unless in calms and in storms, when it would not be safe for the boats to proceed to sea:—but this would be but a half measure, and therefore unless it can be well done, the purpose could not be attained, and probably it would be better not to do the work at all, than to expend a considerable sum of money in the execution of an imperfect one.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN RENNIE.

London, Feb. 4. 1808.

Report by Mr RENNIE, *Civil Engineer, relative to the Improvements proposed to be made upon the Harbour of* BURNTISLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING in my report of the 4th February 1808 pointed out the advantages that would attend the establishing of two additional harbours or landing places for the ferry-boats plying between the south and north sides of the Firth of Forth at the Leith and Kinghorn ferry, I need not in this report enter into further details on that part of the subject, my object being only to point out what additional works will be requisite for the harbour of Burntisland to render it fit for boats to enter or sail at all times of tide, together with the probable expence attending the establishing of such works.

Burntisland is situated on a projecting head of land bounded on the east by a sandy bay lying between it and the Pettycur, from which the harbour is distant about two miles and a quarter. This sandy bay is dry at low water; and near its western extremity is a point called the Sand-end, which extends about half a mile to the southward of Burntisland Harbour, and distant from it about a mile and a quarter, and bearing nearly two points to the southward of east. At the east end of the island there is another point called the Clay Ness, which stretches out and forms a bay between and the harbour, called the Kirk Bay. So that, with the projecting land at the Pettycur, the Sand-end, and the Clay-Ness, this harbour is completely sheltered from the seas brought up the Forth by easterly winds. On the west, Burntisland is bounded by Ross's Bay, which may be said to extend to the Hall Craig near Aberdour, the point of which bears about 10° southward of Burntisland Harbour, and distant from it nearly a mile and a half: about three miles farther to the westward the Firth becomes narrow; and at the entrance of this narrow part, the island of Inchcolm lyes about half a mile from the shore; it is distant from Burntisland harbour about 3 miles and a half, and bears from it nearly south west: thus, from the narrowness of the Firth and the situation of Inchcolm, no sea of any great force can come from westerly points. But it is said that the storms which affect this harbour the most are from the south west: if so, this can only arise from its exposure being more to the south west than to any other quarter except

except the south; but from this quarter no heavy sea can come, because those winds must always act across the current of tide: admitting, however, that seas from the south west are the worst, they do not materially affect the harbour, because there are on each side of the entrance a projecting ledge of rocks which run out for about 130 yards, called the East and West Bush, which defend its mouth from this quarter.

The soundings from the harbour to seaward encrease gradually to about four fathoms, and the water is equally deep to the westward to within a short distance of Aberdour, and to the eastward nearly as far as the Sand-end, the whole forming what is called the Inner Roadstead, in which the anchoring ground is excellent: and there is no sunk rock except that called the Kirk Bush, which is nearly in a line between the harbour and the north end of Inchkeith, and those near the Common rock. A little further to seaward the soundings encrease to six fathoms, where large ships generally ride; the anchoring ground is equally good, and this forms an excellent outer roadstead. Good, however, as this roadstead is said to be, vessels sometimes drag their anchors in strong westerly winds; but no damage has ever been known to arise therefrom.

High water at Burntisland at full and change of the moon is at a quarter past two; and spring tides generally rise from 18 to 19 feet; neaps rise only from 7 to 8 feet. The springs ebb in the Forth about six hours and a half, and flow about five hours and a half. The current in-shore begins to run to the westward about two hours before low water, and the ebb begins to run to the eastward in-shore about the same time before high water. The direction of the making tide at the harbour is from the E. S. E. and the ebbing tide from the W. S. W. both of which may be said to lead a vessel into the harbour-mouth. Possessing, therefore, so many local advantages, it is somewhat remarkable that this has not long ere now been made the principal resort for the ferry-boats in place of the Pettycur, which, in its present state, is one of the worst harbours in the Firth of Forth. It might, no doubt, be greatly improved; but its capability is far short of Burntisland; its situation, however, on the coast, renders it a place of considerable importance as a harbour for the accommodation of the passage-boats, and it is to be hoped that money for improving it will be obtained sooner or later.

The spring tides ebb from twenty to thirty yards without the piers of Burntisland harbour, and therefore in its present state passage boats and other vessels cannot enter or sail from it at low water, nor indeed for a considerable time before and after it. What, therefore, is wanted is an extension of piers into water sufficiently deep to float passage-boats at low water. For this purpose the two ledges of rocks before mentioned, namely the East and West Bush, afford an excellent opportunity; but, owing to their being upwards of 400 feet in length, the expence will be considerable. The distance between these ledges at their extremity is about 200 feet, and the soundings between them at low water spring tides is from seven to eight feet, and the decrease of depth from thence to the present pier is gradual. No pier, therefore, that falls short of the extremity of the East or West Bush would effect the desired object, nor would it furnish shelter to passage boats and enable them to sail or enter the harbour at all times of tide. Admitting, then, that an extent of this sort is necessary, a question naturally arises, namely, Whether, for the use of the passage-boats only, it will be necessary to build such a pier on each side of the entrance, *i. e.* on both the West and East Bush?—To this it may be answered, that one pier only might

might answer the purpose, though by no means so completely as both would, for with one pier, passage-boats could not lye near its extremity on the west side in storms from westerly points, nor on the east side in storms from easterly points; but in either case must take the leeward side of the pier; now if a change of wind should suddenly happen, which is sometimes the case, and that at low water, boats could not safely be shifted from one side to the other; and in southerly winds, there would be some danger of their being driven on the rocks east of the pier, or forced into the beach at the harbour's mouth. Such danger would seldom occur, but even the chance of its occurrence is to be avoided if possible, and this could only be done by building a pier on each side of the entrance, which would render the harbour quite secure at all times:—But as two piers would be equally beneficial to the trade as to the passage boats, it might be reasonable to require some contribution towards the expence, but on this subject the trustees are better judges than me.

The present road between Burntisland and Pettycur is very circuitous and hilly, and therefore if travellers were to arrive at either place, and find the wind and tide unfavourable, they would frequently not be able to reach the other before these advantages might be over, and thus a passage would be lost. It therefore seems to me absolutely necessary, if Burntisland is to be made a station for passage boats, that a shorter and better road should be made between it and Pettycur than the present. Mr Ainslie has taken the survey of a new road along the shore, which he finds practicable, and nearly on a level, and little longer than a straight line across the sands. The distance of the two harbours by this road will only be about two miles and a half, across the sands it is about two miles and a quarter. If therefore travellers should arrive at Pettycur, and find the wind and tide unfavourable; if in a carriage or on horseback, they may get to Burntisland in twenty minutes, and travellers on foot may perform it in less than three quarters of an hour. In like manner, should they come to Burntisland, and find the wind or tide unfavourable, they may in as short a time get to the Pettycur. In most cases therefore they will be certain to have a passage from one or other of these harbours.

If a passage boat harbour is made at Newhaven, as recommended in my Report of February 1808, a new road will be required between Leith and Newhaven. The sea has made such encroachment on that shore as to have entirely ruined the old road, which even in its best state was but very indifferent.

If the Magistrates of Edinburgh shall extend their docks to Newhaven, a straight road will be opened from South Leith by the new drawbridge parellel to the dock, which will be the best and shortest that can be made; and if they make the new intended street from the foot of Leith walk, across the Water of Leith to the new docks, this will form an excellent communication with Edinburgh. But as the performance of these works depends on events which are not entirely under the controul of the Magistrates, there is no certainty when they may be undertaken. It may therefore be advisable, in case the trustees shall determine to execute the various works I have pointed out, that a survey for a road between Leith and Newhaven should be made, and powers taken to execute the work, in case the other shall not be undertaken before the completion of the new passage-boat harbour at Newhaven. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN RENNIE.

London, March 13. 1809.

In-

Intelligence concerning JOSEPH LANCASTER.

"I believe I shall not value my
"life, if its sacrifice will finish
"the work I am engaged in,
"better than its perpetuity."
Letter from Mr Lancaster to A. H.

VERY few labourers, in the humble yet highly useful walks of practical education, have, in modern times attracted so much of the public attention, as Mr Joseph Lancaster, of the society of Friends. Although unworthily traduced and persecuted by persons of loose principles, or those whom we may more charitably conclude to have been misled, this gentleman has moulded his exertions into a regular and independent system. Hundreds of poor children have been trained under his eye, to habits of industry and rectitude, and multitudes of them in a less advanced stage, are by his means, at this moment, hastening in their progress to that point of moral discipline and capacity, which is to render them valuable members of the state. In spite, however, of Mr Lancaster's unassuming manners, and of the obvious tendency of his plans, some men in that rank of British society, which should be remarkable for a liberal sanctity, have been so unfortunate as to join in stigmatizing him, and to oppose the force of authority to the benign influence of real knowledge. The facts upon which this statement is founded, are of such an abominable nature, that, were they produced in their proper deformity, the persons to whom they relate, would appear rather to approximate to the character of assassins, than to that of ministers of peace and truth. Subsequent events have shewn the imbecility of their malignance; and it will be well, for the present, to let them remain under the veil of their own confusion. The King and Royal Family, actuated by the force of their individual opinions, opinions which in this case do honour to their exalted station, have not only delighted Mr Lancaster by their personal conference; but from their private purses have kindly bestowed that assistance which is always so useful, and have stiled his institution in London, "The Royal Free School." These are truths which must be gratifying to all lovers of public virtue. It is honourable to Scottish philosophers, that among the tributes which have been paid to the system of "the free school," and to the merits of its founder, the most polished, as well as the most remarkable for its innate superiority, has appeared in a late volume of a useful periodical work, published in this city.

It is not by any means my intention to retrace the events of Mr Lancaster's life. A few notices of prominent importance in the pleasing retrospect of his success, were however thought proper as a prelude to the intelligence that he is now engaged in the task of writing his own memoirs. Surely no person can be supposed to be so well qualified for writing the history of another's life, as that man his-self must be. This rule loses much of its force in the instances of great men who have been busily employed in some elevated sphere of society. In glancing with "the mind's eye," over the lapse of recent experience, this exception would be strikingly verified, and the attention would be arrested, to pay a tribute of submissive admiration, in the instances of the splendid, the solid Roscoe, and the philosophic Stewart. With names like these, there exists the most fascinating recollections, and indeed, the major part of profound thinkers, will be disposed to admit, that some of their sweetest and most profitable hours have been spent in conning the pages of biography. Narratives which have particular reference to the characters of contemporaries, will be executed to most advantage by persons who have been actively employed, or who wish to represent their own motives and con-

conduct. This rule, as a modification of our former maxim, is subject to the influence of fewer objections. Altho' a man who writes his own life should have the wish to put a false colouring upon his conduct, yet amidst his prevarications, a discerning mind can sift out the true springs of action, and many points of character will be developed which might have eluded the research of a more skilful biographer. Upon these principles, much instruction may be imparted in the memoirs of Mr Lancaster, though they involve in their progress neither the fates of kingdoms, nor the filthy intrigues and cabals of cabinets and factions. He informs me, that his "life will be an "interesting series of events, expressed "in plain language." Simplicity must indeed form the chief feature in his intended work, if it is conducted by the amiable spirit that characterises his writings which have already been published. Those who have read Mr Clarkson's memoirs of the abolition of the slave trade, and who have appreciated that honourable record in its true light, will wait with agreeable and lively expectation, the appearance of a narrative, which is to trace the progress of "the Royal British system "of education."

With the benevolence of a true philanthropist, Mr Lancaster has turned his attention towards digesting a plan for the introduction of his system of education into Scotland, upon a regular basis, and under his own revision. Were no other advantage to be expected from this arrangement than that of extending the usefulness of the present charity schools, by instructing a great number of children at the same expence which is now requisite for a few, the intention ought to be hailed with joy. But, if the proposal be received with the same spirit in which it is made, the most astonishing effects may arise from its adoption for the children of the poor. This measure of a regular establishment by Mr Lancaster, is likewise requisite for the justification and practical illustration of his principles, as no institution of the kind in Scotland has emanated from him. Those which have been announced, have not been established with his approbation, and therefore the utilities of his method cannot be estimated from them. This is no more than a fair allowance, upon the same principle that we would believe a man more capable of using with effect, an instrument which he had invented, than another person, by whom it had been borrowed or stolen.

Making a moderate calculation of Mr Lancaster's zeal and abilities, and keeping in view what he *has done*, as well as the distinguished friendship which he now enjoys, real good may be expected to flow from his future endeavours. The words at the beginning of this notice have been quoted from one of his letters, merely to show the force of his ideas on his interesting labours, and the natural warmth of feeling with which he expresses his-self upon them. Even those who are the least disposed to lay much stress on the more elevated moods of human nature, would, after the perusal of such sentiments, be inclined to respect the writer, and this the more, from his *practice* being in such strict coincidence with his expressions. If the tendency to trust in such professions be a disease, it is fortunate that it almost always makes appearance in an *intermittent* form. However, I trust that some who may happen to read these remarks, will be induced to form a dispassionate estimate of Mr Lancaster's merits. After the review of his works, they may join in the expressions of certain justly-valued literary journalists, upon a similar occasion, and "rise with pleasing and favour-"able impressions of human nature in "general *."

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* Edinburgh Review, Vol. 12. No. 24, p. 379.

I feel peculiar satisfaction in making this statement. And it seems to be reasonable that the mind should delight to dwell upon the progress of the higher orders of mankind, from the same cause that it inclines to ponder on those wonderful appearances in the material world, which are often as inexplicable, as the real nature of that economy by which its own functions are carried on.

EDINBURGH, *23d Nov.* 1809. } *Alexr. Henderson.*

EPITAPHS.

(Continued from p. 815.*)*

96. On Godfrey of Bullein; in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Hic iacet inclytus Godefridus de Buglion qui totam istam terram acquisiuit cultui Christiano, cuius anima requiescat in pace, Amen.

97. On Baldwin of Bullein, the brother of Godfrey; in the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Rex Baldwinus, Judas alter Machabeus,
Spes patriae, vigor Ecclesiae, virtus utriusque:
Quem formidabant, cui dona tributa ferebant,
Cedar, Ægypti Dan, ac homicida Damascus:
Proh dolor in modico clauditur hoc tumulo.

98. In Gigglewick Church.

Here lie interred,
the REV. WILLIAM PALEY, B. A.
fifty-four years
Master of this Free School,
who died Sept. 29, 1799,
aged 88 years;
also
ELIZABETH,
Wife of the Rev. WILLIAM PALEY,
who died March 9, 1796,
aged 83 years.

99. In the church of St Laurence, Appleby; written by Dr Paley, the celebrated son of the above mentioned.

To preserve the Remembrance
of a long and valuable life,
spent in the most useful of all employments,
this marble is inscribed with the name
of
RICHARD YATES, M. A.
Fifty-eight years master of the Grammar School in this Town;
whom
an accurate knowledge of Roman literature,
a just and harmonious Elocution,
unwearied Diligence,
and
a serious attention to the moral
and religious improvement of his pupils
eminently qualified
for the important station which he held.
He died December the 31st. A. D. 1781,
and in the Eighty-first year of his age.

100. In Emanuel College Chapel, Cambridge.

M. S.
Michaelis Smith, S. T. P.
De agro Dunelmensi nati,
Ecclesiae de Freckenhamni com. Suff.
Rectoris,
Viri comis, benevoli, justi,
qui
in hoc collegio co-optatus,
quod beneficiis
non vulgaribus
sibi devinxerat,
amoris ergo,
corpus suum in hoc porticu
humari voluit
Obiit 6 Maii 1773.
Ætat. 73.

101. In St John's Church-yard, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Here lie the remains of
John Cunningham.
Of his excellence
as a pastoral poet,
His works will remain a monument
for ages,
After this temporary tribute of esteem
is in dust forgotten.
He died in Newcastle, September 18th,
1773, aged 44.

102. In the chancel of St John's Church, Newcastle.

Hic quod remanet Johannis Shaw hujus ecclesiae pastoris:

Deo,

Deo, ecclesiae, patriae, regi pie fidelis
—obiit, Maii 22d A. D. 1689.
Ætatis suae 77.

103. In the same place.

Exuviae Gulielmi Astell
Quas sub die resurrectionis spe
Fideliter hic custodiendas
Lubens deposuit . . . . . .
Sept 14. A°. Domini MDCLXXXIII.
Iterumque die illo magno . . . crucis
Hinc cum gaudio petendae
Gloriose induet immortalitatem.

Stay, reader, stay who wouldst, but canst not buy
Choice books, come read the church's library,
Which like Sybelline leaves here scatter'd flies
Perus'd alas here by men's feet, that lies
In single sheets, then neatly to be bound
By God's own hand, when the last trump shall sound;
Amongst the rest glance on this marble leaf,
'Tis Astell's title page, and therefore brief,
Here lies the reliques of a man
But who was truly christian,
Whose sounder judgement, frantic zeal,
Never hurried on her wheel
Of giddy error, whose heart bled
When rebel feet cut off their head,
And great good shepherd humbly lay
To his mad flock a bleeding prey;
Who chearfully sustain'd the loss
Of all, for his dread Master's cross,
Triumphant Charles he's gone to see
For militant praise heav'n's victory.

104. In the south isle, same place.

George Nicholson deputy town clerk: he departed 16 February 1624, and Margaret his wife.

Corpus heus animus conclusum
Libera clarus
Est fruitur spectat car cere
pace Deum.

105. In Westminster Abbey.

James Thomson,
Ætatis 48, Obiit 27 August, 1748.
Tutor'd by thee, sweet Poetry exalts
Her voice to ages; and informs the page
With Music, Image, Sentiment, and Thoughts,
Never to die!

This monument was erected 1762.

106. In St Stephen's church, Coleman Street, London.

To the memory of that antient servant of the city with his pen, in divers employments, especially the *Survey of London*, Master Anthony Munday, citizen and draper of London.

He that hath many an antient tombstone read,
(I'th' labour seeming more among the dead
To live, than with the living) that survey'd
Obstruse antiquities, and o'er them laid
Such rare and beauteous colours with his pen,
That (spite of time) those old are new again,
Under this marble lies interr'd; his tomb
Claiming (as worthily it may) this room,
Among those many monuments his quill
Has so reviv'd, helping now to fill
A place (with those) in his Survey; in which
He has a monument more fair, more rich
Than polish'd stones could make him, where he lies,
Tho' dead, still living, and in that ne'er dies.

107. In the church of St Nicholas, Newcastle.

Here lieth buried under this stone,
Of John Bennet, both body and bone,
Late of these north parts, master of the ordnance,
Which deceased by God's providence
The eighth day of the month of July,
In perfect faith, love, and charity,
A thousand, five hundred sixty and eight;
Whose soul to heaven he trusted went straight,
Through God's great mercy, bloodshed and death,
Which only he trusted to during his breath.
So trust we his wife and children that caused this,
And Captain Carvel a friend of his.

108. On a Lady who died in child-birth, by Dr Templeman.

Beneath this humble stone, now rest inshrin'd,
Alas! what once inclosed the purest mind.
Yet, while she leaves us for her kindred skies,
See from th' expiring flame a Phoenix rise!
By the same hand, severely kind was giv'n
To us a Cherub, and a Saint to Heaven.
Adieu, blest shade! alas, too early fled!
Who knew thee living, but laments thee dead?
A soul so calm, so free from ev'ry stain,
So try'd by torture, and unmov'd by pain!
Without a groan with agonies she strove;
Heav'n, won'dring, snatch'd her to the joys above.

109. In Westminster Abbey.

Here lies (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Emund Spenser, the Prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other than the works he left behind him. He was born in London in 1510, and died 1596.

110. Against the wall of St Nicholas church, Newcastle.

In Saint George's porch are interred the remains of Matthew Duone, of Lincoln's Inn, London, Esq. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a Trustee of the British Museum.

He was of great eminence in the knowledge of the law, and of the strictest integrity and liberality in the practice of it, at the same time the friend and patron of the polite and fine arts, and particularly distinguished by his singular skill, judgement, and taste, in chusing and collecting a most complete series of Syrian, Phoenician, Grecian, Roman, and other coins, now deposited in the museum of the late William Hunter, M. D. for the illustration and confirmation of history.

The virtues of his heart were equal to the endowments of his mind; justice, benevolence, and charity, dictated his sentiments in promoting the happiness of mankind.

He died the sixth of February MDCCLXXXV. aged LXXVIII. In testimony of her affection and sincere esteem, his widow erected this monument to his memory.

110. In St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle. On Mr FORSTER.

I've kept the faith, a good fight fought have I,
My God and sovereign serv'd, here quartered lie:
With dust disbanded till thel ast trump hence
Rally these atoms by its influence,
Then with the loyal bands receive I may
A crown of glory for the general pay.

111. In St Nicholas' church Newcastle.

Mihi palma cupressus.

M. S.

Egregio adolescenti Thomae Hamiltono, animi indole, forma corporis & robore prae caeteris insigni, Domini Patricii, Hamiltonii a Preston filio dignissimo a nobilissima familia Haddingtonia oriundo, centurioni sub Domino Alexandro Leslaeo exercitus Scotiani foederis imperatore, excellentissimo Domino Alex. Hamiltono rei tormentoriae praefectus, avunculus moerens posuit. Cum totius exercitus planctu maximo obiit anno Domini 1640, Octobris 29. Ætatis suae 20.

112. In St John's church, Newcastle.

Here lies buried
The Rev. Richard C[illegible]hbert, S. G. B.
Vicar of Kirkby in Kendale:
In whose cha[illegible]ter
the Christian, the sc[illegible]ar, and the gentleman,
rendered each other more illus[illegible]s,
His zeal was happ[illegible]mper[illegible]
with knowledge and moderatio[illegible]

His public labours and private conduct
agreed to demonstrate the insegrity of
his life.
Stranger, suspect not this epitaph of
flattery;
his praises are more fully inscribed
on the hearts of all who knew him,
and his Master's presence
will reward and perfect his virtues,
by a more intimate converse
with the great Exemplar.
Ob. Nov. 7. A. D. 1744, Ætat. 48. cur.
huj. par. 11.

113. On a flat stone in the minister's burying-place, church-yard of Dunlop, Ayrshire.

Heir lyis Hanis Hamiltoune, Vicar of Dunlope, quha deceisit Ye 30 of Maii 1608, Ye aige of 72 years, and of Janet Denhame his spous.

On a tomb in the same place, 1641.

Here lye the bodies of Hanis Hamilton, sonne of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, servant to King James the Fift, and of Janet Denham his wife, daughter of James Denham, Laird of Westshielde. They lived maryid together 45 years, during which tyme the said Hanis served the cure at this church. They were much beloved of all that knew them, and especially of the parishioners. They had six sonnes, James, Archibald, Gavin, John, William and Patrick, and one daughter Jeane, maryed to William Muire of Glanderstoune.

The dust of two lyes in this artful
frame,
Whose birth them honored from an hon-
ored name,
A paintful Pastor and his spotles Wife,
Whose devout Statues emblime here
their life,
Blest with the height of favors from
Above,
Blood, Grace, ablest memoriall all men's
Love,
A fruitfull ofspring on whom the Lord
hath fixt,
Fortun's with virtue and with honor
mixt,
Then live these Dead above in endles
joyes,
Here in their Seid and Noble bloud
eboyes,
In whom (Graunt soe O Heavens) their
honor'd Name
May never die but in the death of Fame.

(*To be continued.*)

Advertisement issued by the Students at EDINBURGH, *in* 1685, *relative to burning the Pope.*

[Our readers may perhaps recollect, in our Number for *Jan.* last, a somewhat amusing account of the actual accomplishment of the ceremony here alluded to. In looking over a very curious collection of pamphlets, now in the possession of Mr Blackwood, Bookseller, Edinburgh, we found the advertisement which we now insert.—Those who were entertained by the narrative of the transaction, may probably be gratified by seeing this additional document respecting it.]

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

THESE are to give notice to all Noblemen, Gentlemen, Citizens, and others, That we, the Students in the Royal College of Edinburgh, (to shew our detestation and abhorrence of the Romish religion, and our zeal and fervency for the Protestant,) do resolve to burn the effigies of *Antichrist* the *Pope* of *Rome*, at the mercat cross of Edinburgh, the 25th of December instant, precisely at Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, (being the festival of our Saviour's nativity.) And since we hate tumults as we do superstition, we do hereby (under the pain of death) discharge all plunderers, robbers, thieves, whores, and bawds, to come within 40 paces of our company, and such as shall be found disobedient to these our commands, *Sibi Caveant.*

By our special command ROBERT BROWN, Secretary to all our Theatrical and Extra Literal Divertisements.

Accoun

Account of the Defeat of Gen. BUCHAN *and Brigadier* CANNON, *at* CROMBDELL, *1st May* 1690. *In a Letter from Sir* THOMAS LIVINGSTON *to General* MACKAY.

(*From the same.*)

HONOURED SIR,

AS I have, in several letters before, given you nothing but ill news, so I am glad I have now the occasion of sending you somewhat better.—The General Buchan and Brigadier Cannon, with his Highland army, having for a while marched up and down this country, increased as a snow-ball dayly, which affrighted and discouraged the country so far, that upon Sunday last I resolved to march out of Inverness, with a detachment of four hundred men of Sir James Leslie's, six companies of Grants, the Highland company of Captain Mackay, three troops of my dragoons, and my Lord Yester's troop of horse, and camped that night near Brodie, where I was forced to stay two days, for my baggage horses coming in very slow from the countrey, as likewise for the three other troops of dragoons from Elgin, and Captain Burnet's of horse. The enemy were at this time at Strathspey, threatening to slay and burn all that would not join: whereupon I resolved, the thirtieth of April, about twelve o'clock in the day, having then got certain intelligence where they camped and what number they were, to march towards them: we marched the whole night in as bad ground as Lochaber may be, till at last, by two o'clock in the morning we got to Ballchastle, where being arrived, we discovered, by the enemies fires, their camp. I informed myself of the nature of the ground and the depth of the river; and, notwithstanding they told me the ground was somewhat boggish, I formed a design to attacque them by surprise, for they did not know of my being arrived; but my men and horse being so extremely wearied, I gave them about half an hour to refresh themselves, after which time I called the officers together, and told them my resolution, so that they might examine their soldiers, if they were able to do it, who unanimously told me they would stand by me to the last man, and desired me earnestly to go on: I having got guides by this time in readiness, we passed the river by three o'clock in the morning at one foord where there was a church; the enemy keeped a strong guard, where I sent some foot and a few dragoons to fire upon them and amuse them, and in the mean time passed the river at another foord below it: two troops of dragoons and Captain Mackay's Highland company was already past before the enemy perceived us, and then we see them run in parties up and down, not knowing which way to turn themselves, being surprised; so I commanded all the horse and dragoons to joyn, and pursued them; which affrighted them so, that they took themselves to the hills, and at the foot of Crombdell we overtook them, attacked them, killing betwixt three and four hundred men upon the place, and took about a hundred prisoners, the greater part of them officers; the rest got off by a mist that came just about that time on the top of the hill, so that we could scarcely see one another, otherways the slaughter should have been greater; so I caused beat a retreat, our horses being ready to fall down, and drew up upon the low ground, prisoners being brought to me from all hands. Buchan, when they took the alarm, first sent a nephew of his with some more officers and soldiers, in an old castle, who at first seemed to be opinionate. I caused to surround them, and finding the ground proper to undermind them, which they finding, surrendered themselves to the king's mercy. Buchan got off without hat, coat, or sword, and was seen that day, and in that posture, in Glenlivet, very much fatigued, carryed in a cousin's house of his. Cannon got away in

his

his night-gown: Dumfermling had gone from them about some business the day before.

We have taken all their baggage and ammunition, and the soldiers have got more considerable plunder, as I thought, they carryed about with them. Their king and queen's standard, where they cited the country people to repair to, are taken: there are said to be some people of note that are killed, but of this I can give you no certain account, being that when we came to visit them, they were all naked, by what we could judge there was some appearance of it.

The resolution and conduct of all the troops is admirable; and although the foot could not get up to us, they marched after us with as great diligence as possible.

It is remarkable, that in this whole business there is not one man lost, three or four wounded, but not dangerously either, and about a dozen of horses, but many horses disabled.—This night we have had one of the severest that could be. I design to pursue this, and see if I can disperse what is of them yet together, which will be but a small number, being that they ran to all arts; but the weather is so horrible that I fear I shall be obliged to give it over.

I pray God this beginning of this year's campaign may prognosticate a blessing upon their Majesty's forces, so that an end may be made of this troublesome war this summer.

I desire, Sir, you would send me immediately orders what to do with the prisoners, for at Inverness they cannot possibly be kept.

Account of the Herring Fishery at Wick.

FOR some years past, a herring fishery has been carried on along the eastern coast of Caithness, more especially in the neighbourhood of Wick, Staxigo, Clyth, Lybster, Dunbeath, &c. which is likely to become a very great national object. It is of considerable importance indeed, even in its present state, as will appear from the following general view of it; but that is nothing to the extent to which it will probably be brought, when the harbour of Wick is completed, (which will be effected in the course of next year,) when the other creeks along that coast are better fitted for the accommodation of boats and vessels; and when the fishery is extended to Thurso and the northern coast of Caithness, which there is every reason to hope will be the case in the course of the ensuing summer.

PRESENT AND GENERAL STATE OF THE WICK FISHERY.

1. Number of vessels, averaging 50 tons each, employed in bringing to Wick, &c. the raw materials of the fishery, as salt, casks, staves, &c. 150.

2. Number of hands employed on board these vessels, 750.

3. Number of boats and other vessels employed in the fishery itself, 550.

4. Number of hands employed on board these boats and vessels, 2750.

5. Number of hands employed in various other branches of the fishery, as coopers, net-makers, gutters, packers, &c. 2,200.

6. Total number of hands employed in the fishery, and the various branches therewith connected, 5,700.

7. Number of barrels of smoked and salted herrings, on the average of this and the preceding year, about 50,000.

8. Total number of herrings caught and cured, at the rate of 700 herrings per barrel, (besides great quantities consumed in a fresh state,) thirty-five millions.

9. Number of vessels employed in transporting the herrings from Wick, &c. to other ports 150.

10. Number of hands employed therein, 750.

11.

11. Number of acres which the nets, when spread out for drying, would cover, 368.

12. Number of miles, the total length of the nets, one following the other, 114.

13. Value of the herrings exported from Wick, &c. at 32s. per barrel, £.82,000.

14. Price of each herring at that rate, 2 farthings, 34-175ths.

15. Value of each barrel of herrings, on the calculation that a barrel of herrings is equal to one of beef, £.5. 12s.

16. Annual value of the fishery on that calculation, £.28,000.

There can be no doubt that a barrel of herrings, properly cured, is equal to one of beef; and many have calculated the proportion at a still higher rate. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to increase that branch of the fishery, more especially for the advantage of the poor, as salted herrings not only give a relish to the potatoes * and other vegetables they consume, but are also of the greatest benefit to the poor, from the nourishment they afford. The importance of the fishery, as a nursery for seamen, need not be dwelt upon.

It may be proper to add, that this fishery is not carried on solely for the local advantages of any particular district; but that numbers of vessels, from various other parts of the kingdom, assemble there, during the fishing season, and enjoy by far the greatest share of the profit derived therefrom. Nothing indeed can be more pleasing than to see the stir and bustle which the fishery, (even on the contracted scale on which it is now established,) occasions, in the neighbourhood of Wick, in consequence of the number of strangers who flock to it from the southern counties, when the herrings make their appearance. But when, instead of 50,000, the fishery is increased to the extent of 500,000 barrels and *upwards*, (which there is every reason to hope, under the protection of the new Fishery Board, will soon be the case,) it will then become *an object of the most essential national importance*, and well deserving of every possible attention and encouragement that can be bestowed upon it.

* The best mode of using salted herrings, *with potatoes*, is as follows:—Let the potatoes be par-boiled, and then the skins taken off; let the herrings and potatoes be then thoroughly boiled together, and put on a dish for consumption. Some take out the bones and mash the herrings and the potatoes together, which makes a most excellent meal.—If this mode were more generally practised, the internal consumption of herrings throughout the country would indeed be great. There is hardly a family in the kingdom that would not find it for their advantage to purchase from one to two barrels of salted herrings, and upwards, to be consumed in this manner. When to this is added *Foreign and Colonial exportation*, it is difficult to point out the limits to which the herring fishery might be carried, under adequate encouragement.

December 1809.

The OBSERVER. N°. I.

Look round this habitable world, how few
Know their true good, or, knowing it, pursue.

THERE is a little fable of the spider and the silk-worm, very pleasing, and at the same time fraught with instruction. The poor spider complains, that tho' she labours night and day, with the utmost diligence, to accomplish her work, pouring out, for that purpose, her substance with her strength; yet so little is her success, that after she has brought her web to perfection, a silly servant comes with a broom, and undoes, in an instant, what it cost her years to produce. Or if she should be so happy as to escape this persecution, which seldom is the case in great houses, yet all the fruit she

she has to expect from so much toil, is no more than to take some wretched fly in her web. The silk-worm, on the contrary, boasts herself to be one of the most happy creatures that live on the face of the earth: for, says she, I am sought after as if I were a precious diamond. I am exported from foreign countries; my ease and convenience are carefully attended to; and happy is he who best can lodge, entertain, and cherish me. If I labour, my pains are well bestowed; for, instead of flies like you, poor spider, I captivate kings. The proudest potentates, who value themselves most on their independence, scorn not to be decorated by my productions. I add ornament to beauty. The four corners of the earth divide my works with admiration, and the very altars which lead the mind to heaven glitter under embellishments that are the fruit of my industry.

The condition of human life, like that of the creatures mentioned, is a condition of labour, of anxiety, and care. On by far the greatest portion of mankind perpetually recurring toils are imposed by the necessity under which they are placed, of obtaining, by this means, the supply of their first and most pressing wants. Where that motive is wanting, its place is amply supplied by desires, passions, and other powerful principles of our nature. Or if any one would elude the general law of his being, by sinking into apathy and idleness, he will soon find that it is in this path, beyond all others, that he will have to encounter restless uneasiness, disquietude, and distraction of mind, in their worst and most forbidding forms.

In these circumstances, there is no question, that the first object for all who are so situated as to have any command of their time, is anxiously to escape from a state of inaction: the next is, to endeavour that their activity be directed always to some useful purpose. It is not enough that the motion of water prevents it from stagnating: the stream which we view with pleasure is that which, murmuring gently down a channel from which it contracts no stain, receives on its clear surface, and reflects to the eye of the observer, a scenery rich in varied beauty, at once grateful to sense, and highly interesting to the best affections.

To the inexperienced mind of youth, when it first begins to direct its observation to the objects around it, it is extremely probable that the world will wear the aspect only of happiness. The gaiety of heart natural to that period of life, transferring a portion of its own brightness to outward things, it appears to itself to have been placed in a garden, stored with delights, where nothing is wanting but to put forth the hand in order to the full gratification of every desire. Resolved to taste the joys which seem on every side to court its acceptance, it is to be held by no restraint from grasping at the gilded phantoms which float before it. Disappointed repeatedly in its hopes, still is it not to be convinced but that there is something substantial in the felicity which it pursues. With pertinacious assiduity it continues to tread in the rounds of pleasure, it climbs the difficult steeps of ambition, or it works in the mines of avarice, till at length a ray of purer light, when too late perhaps for any good purpose, darting into the soul, discovers to it the miserable truth that all these labours have been vain.

In such a moment of galling reflection, let not the fretted mind attempt to vindicate itself from the blame with which it is justly chargeable. That external things should be the object of our early, and even of a great regard, is perhaps no more than might be expected both from the constitution of our nature, and in respect of the present condition of society; but then there are certain stated limits beyond which that regard ought not to

be

be indulged, and which it cannot pass without our being guilty of misconduct. It is a wise and a good appointment of Providence, that the scenes and the objects amid which our life is to be spent, by which our first thoughts are to be called forth, and which are to serve for the exercise of our faculties, and the trial of our virtues, should have in them for us many attractions. Without this it is not easily to be conceived how the purposes of our existence should have been accomplished, or that activity kept alive which is the prime source of every thing that is valuable in life. An attachment which ought not to be extreme, due provision has been made, at the same time, however, for retaining within proper limits; and it is owing to ourselves, if the many indications we receive of the inconstancy and unsatisfying nature of those things which are too much the prevailing objects of pursuit, do not convince us that they are not to be rested on as the legitimate and ultimate aim of all our exertions. It may require more philosophy than falls to the share of every one, to hit precisely on the proper medium in this matter; from which there is an equal deviation, when a fanatic moroseness prohibits even the innocent enjoyments of life, as when a too licentious spirit gives ample scope to every irregularity. There is, however, such a thing undoubtedly as a just standard for the direction of human conduct in regard to those outward things with which it is so necessarily and closely connected; and on this being found, and duly adhered to, it may be affirmed with safety, that the greater half will depend, of all the virtue and all the happiness of mankind.

It was a great subject of inquiry among the ancient philosophers, wherein consists the true good of man. But if we are to judge by the results of those inquiries, we will be obliged to conclude that they were too frequently carried on under the influence of a certain paradoxical spirit, rather than of a sincere desire for the discovery of truth. Whence else could have arisen opinions which, on the one side, allow to external things no effect at all upon happiness, or which, on the other, make them the sole, or chief principle of it. We are not surprised at instances of extremes in the actual conduct of life; nor need we wonder much if we should meet with examples of a most rapid transition from one such extreme to another; but as a merely speculative question, the point at issue, it is presumed, admits of a very easy and a very certain determination. The proper happiness of man is to be judged of by a regard to his whole nature. Even to the sensitive part of it, he may owe a great deal both of innocent and pleasing enjoyment. But his purest and most permanent delights, it evidently was intended that he should derive from the culture of the nobler powers of reason, from the exercise of the social affections, from the inward consciousness of a daily progress in the path of intellectual and moral improvement. The great secret for tasting with a due relish of all the joys which life has really to give, is to preserve always a just subordination in the degrees of attachment to different orders of them, never admitting into our minds any sentiment in respect of inferior gratifications, which the higher and better principles of our nature would scruple to approve. The soul of man was assuredly not formed for grovelling for ever in the dust. Neither, on the other hand, is it capable, in its present state, of bearing, uninterruptedly, the splendours of celestial light. It is in the middle path that the truly useful and respectable in human conduct is to be found: it is there that a solid satisfaction is to be enjoyed,—a satisfaction placed, in some measure, beyond the reach of accidents; for what circumstances of outward for-

tune

tune can very greatly disturb that mind, which, accustomed to consider the world as a school merely for the exercise of its powers, is aware that the lesson may not be less valuable or less effectual for being communicated sometimes in a form not precisely to the wishes.

M.

(To be continued.)

Situation, General Appearance, and Climate of the ZETLAND *Islands.*

(From Edmonston's ancient and present state of the Islands.)

THE general appearance of Zetland is by no means attractive. The coast is rocky and unequal, and the hills bleak and mossy. More closely examined, this country presents many interesting scenes, partaking both of the tranquil and the wild. The latter, however, greatly predominate: and while spots of cultivated retirement are comparatively few, the romantic beauties of simple nature are abundantly displayed. Every where may be seen rocks of immense size standing in the sea, and, in some places, at a great distance from the land; some are perforated by magnificent arches, of great magnitude and regularity; in others, there are deep caverns and subterranean recesses; some are cleft in two nearly to the bottom, and others present accuminated tops, exhibiting an endless variety of form and appearance.

Although several places possess this combination of wildness and tranquillity, the most perfect instances of it occur in the island of Unst, and in the parishes of Northmaven and Dunrossness. Balta-sound is a bay two miles long, and about half a mile broad, so completely shut in by the island of Balta, that, seen from a distance, it resembles a lake. Both side of this bay are in a state of high cultivation, and sheltering hills rise gradually from the shore. About half a mile from the beach there is a commanding view of the northern ocean, beyond Balta, which it has nearly cut asunder; so that one can at once contemplate the serenity of villages and fields, and the tempestuous motion of a stormy sea. On the west side of the peninsula of Northmaven is a succession of high and precipitous rocks, and back from their edges are verdant plains of several miles in extent. These plains are called the *Villens of Ure.* About two hundred and forty feet directly back from the brink of one of these rocks, are two very large caverns, called the holes of *Screada.* They are separated from each other above, by a solid mass of rock covered with grass. The sea covers the bottom of the one nearest the edge of the precipice, to a considerable height; but it does not penetrate more than half way into the inner one, which is larger in circumference than the former, and has a beach in it. The distance through which the water flows in this subterranean vault, is above three hundred feet; but I could not ascertain the height of the arch. Some years ago a boat passed under it, to bring off some wood which the sea had driven on the beach. In a fine summer evening the scene here is truly magnificent: the western ocean swelling on towards the land, the fishing boats almost disappearing on its distant waves, the wild screams of the sea-fowl among the rocks, the verdure of the fields, and these awful gulphs suddenly opening to view, arrest the attention, and excite in the mind the mingled emotions of admiration and horror. Dunrossness presents many beautiful examples of this interesting species of contrast; and in this district there are fields which would not suffer by a comparison with any in Mid-Lothian.

Almost all the large islands are deeply intersected by tortuous bays, or *voes*, as they are called, which afford

ford facilities for internal communication, and excellent harbours for vessels. Several of these are very commodious, well sheltered from every wind, and sufficiently capacious to contain the navy of Britain. There are also a variety of lakes, some of which are interspersed with small islands; but none of them much exceed two miles in length. In general, they communicate with the sea by small streams, which the rains in winter sometimes augment so much as to render them hardly passable; but although some descend from a considerable height, there are no falls of water exceeding a few feet.

Numerous hills diversify the face of the country, and traverse it in different directions. The highest of them all is Rona's Hill, or *Mons Ronaldi*, in the parish of Northmaven. The accounts of the altitude of this mountain are very contradictory. To some, the barometer has indicated its height to be between fourteen and fifteen hundred feet. In the Statistical Account of Northmaven, it is stated, that "it was found, by geometrical mensuration, to be 3944 feet above the level of the sea. As these statements differ so widely, it is very probable that neither is correct: were I to judge from my experience of the effect produced in similar situations, I should be disposed to believe that it does not exceed two thousand feet, if indeed it be so much. In a clear day, the prospect from this hill is varied and extensive; and an excellent idea may be formed of the frequent intersections of water which occur.

There are several lofty headlands projecting into the sea, which present a grand and an imposing appearance. Noss-head, on the east side of Bressay, is perfectly mural, and is above six hundred feet high. It is also known by the name of Hang Cliff. Fitful-head, in the southern extremity of the country, is a bold and extensive rock, and can be seen at a great distance off, by vessels approaching Zetland from the south-west. The cliffs of Foula literally lose themselves in the clouds. This island lies about sixteen miles from Mainland, and is at all times a sublime object. It appears of a dark blue colour, and is frequently encircled with a belt of clouds, above which its tops can be distinctly perceived. It is two miles long, and rises gradually towards the west, where its perpendicular rocks are opposed to the whole force of the Atlantic Ocean.

The currents among the different islands are extremely rapid, and run in every direction, but the greatest streams occur at the northern and southern extremities of the country. Even in the calmest day, the agitation of the sea, in the course of the tide, off Scaw and Sumburghhead, resembles that produced by a storm, and when contrasted with the smooth surface which surrounds it, presents a spectacle truly astonishing.

The arable land bears a very small proportion to the uncultivated parts of the country; and it occurs chiefly on the sea coast, and on the sides of the bays. There are instances of internal cultivation, to a considerable extent, in the parishes of Dunrossness, Tingwall, and the island of Unst, although no where does it extend beyond two miles and a half from the sea. The absence, however, of trees, or shrubbery of any kind, except in a few gardens, to enliven and diversify the prospect, necessarily produces a great degree of uniformity in the scenery, which, on this account, soon ceases to attract the eye, or to engage the attention.

The climate of the Zetland islands is very variable and damp, although by no means generally unwholesome to their inhabitants. Spring can scarcely be said to commence until April, and there is but little general warmth before the middle of June. The summer terminates for the most part with August, though sometimes it continues

nues thro' September. Autumn is a very uncertain period, and winter commences with the middle of October, and occupies the remaining months of the year.

Northerly and easterly winds prevail during the months of February and March. Although the weather is then cold, it is more settled and uniform than when the wind is either from the south or from the west.—When it comes from these quarters, it is, for the most part, indeed always in the winter time, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. Fogs are very prevalent in the months of May and June. Heavy gales from the west and north-west occur in September, and often destroy the greater part of the crop in a single night. October is sometimes a mild month; but nothing can equal the uncertainty of the weather during the three months that follow. Gales of wind, from the most opposite points, attended by rain and snow, come on in rapid succession, often in the space of a few hours.

Una Eurusque, Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus; et vastos volvunt ad littora fluctus.

Although such be the general routine of the seasons, there now and then occur exceptions to it. The summer and autumn of 1808 was remarkable for the fine weather that prevailed.—Farenheit's thermometer was on some days, in the months of July and August, 75° in the shade; and the medium temperature of the air, during these months, from twelve o'clock noon to four in the afternoon, was about 70°. There was scarcely a single bad day from the first of May to the end of October. But such seasons, in the latitude of Zetland, are "like angel visits, few and far between."—Rarely, indeed, do two occur in succession.

Snow is seldom observed to lie long on the ground at a time, although I have known both it and keen frost continue two months, without the occurrence of a thaw. Vicissitudes of temperature are very rapid in all seasons, but the cold is never intense. I have seldom seen it more than 10° below the freezing point of Farenheit's thermometer, and it does not remain long there. The temperature of winter, on the whole, is much milder in Zetland, from its insular situation, than in more southern latitudes, but the heat of summer is less powerful and steady. The medium temperature of the winter months may be taken at 38°, and that of summer at 65°. The atmosphere, except in the middle of summer, is surcharged with humidity, which impresses the frame with a cold and chilly sensation.

Thunder is by no means of such frequent occurrence as it used to be. I do not recollect to have heard a single peal during the whole year of 1808. The aurora borealis, so much admired, and so often seen in Arctic regions, has not appeared in the atmosphere of Zetland for the last few years, so frequently, nor with such splendour as formerly. The cause of the disappearance of this phenomenon is no doubt connected with that of thunder and lightning, both depending on certain states of electricity in the air.

A great deal has been said about the want of light in this country in the winter time. A gentleman, who certainly might have known better, says, "In winter the sun sets soon after it rises, and in summer rises soon after it sets, so that in that season the nights are almost as light as the day; as, on the contrary, in December the day is nearly as dark as in the night*." This is almost a literal translation of the observation made by Pliny. On the 22d of December, which is the shortest day in the year, the sun rises seventeen minutes and a half past nine o'clock, and sets forty-two minutes and a half past two o'clock. He is therefore five hours and twenty-five mi-

* Preston, Phil. Trans.

minutes above the horizon. But, besides this, there is a considerable degree of light both before his rising and after his setting, and when the atmosphere is clear, the influence is protracted for several hours after his complete disappearance. On the 9th of December 1808, I could distinctly read ordinary print, by day-light, at five o'clock of the afternoon. The moon did not rise that evening, until half past eight, but the day had been very fine.

But if the winter be dark and gloomy, it is amply compensated by the continued light of the summer months. The nights begin to be very short early in May, and from the middle of that month to the end of July, darkness is absolutely unknown. The sun scarcely quits the horizon, and his short absence is supplied by a bright twilight. Nothing can surpass the calm serenity of a fine summer night in the Zetland isles. The atmosphere is clear and unclouded, and the eye has an uncontrolled and extensive range: —the hills and the headlands look then more majestic, and they have a solemnity superadded to their grandeur:—the water in the bays appears dark, and as smooth as glass:—no living object interrupts the tranquillity of the scene, but a solitary gull skimming the surface of the sea; and there is nothing to be heard but the distant murmuring of the waves among the rocks.

Account of STONES *falling from the Atmosphere.*

THE following letter is from Dr Brickell, of Charlestown, to President Meigs, of the university of Athens of that State.

The descent of stones from our atmosphere, on sea and land, and in various parts of the world, as attested by history, is no less true than formidable and astonishing. Many instances of the kind, which are not on record, have doubtless occurred.

I recollect reading in Livy, of the descent of a shower of stones in Italy: such a shower fell, not long ago, upon a vessel at sea, bound to Charlestown, South Carolina, from which the terrified seamen took refuge between decks, after shutting the hatches.—Specimens are preserved.

A terrible shower of stones is said to have descended in Benares, in India, lately, and we have a circumstantial history of a shower of burning stones, which fell in different parts of Parma, in Italy, last April. One of these, upon being examined, affected the magnetic needle. Its specific gravity was thrice that of water, and its surface was vitrified, as if it had been acted upon by volcanic or other powerful heat.

It contained silicious earth, oxyd of iron, magnesia, oxyd of nickel, oxyd of manganese, oxyd of chrome, and sulphur, not, however, in equal proportions.

As water cannot ascend spontaneously into the atmosphere (I mean without the agency of whirlwinds, or other adequate force,) before its levity is augmented, by re-solution into its constituent gases, the ascent of a body of stone, metals, &c. whose density exceeds that of water, must be impossible, without volcanic or other powerful agency. We may here remark, that the vortical and moving pillars of sand, observed in various parts of the world occasionally, appear to be raised, as water spouts are, by wind.

Had the ponderous bodies of stone, metal, &c. which have frequently fallen from our atmosphere, for ages, descended from the moon, or other planets or satellites, the increase of matter in the earth, augmenting its centripetal force, must have drawn it near-

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er to the sun, (Newton's Princip. lib. 3. prop. 7.) shortened our year by diminishing the semi-diameter of our orbit, and increasing the velocity of the earth's motion, (Princip. lib. 3. prop. 2.;) and enlarged the solar parallax as we approached him, (Euclid, lib. 3. prop. 20.)

Had these meteoric stones come from the moon, the loss of matter lessening her gravitation and celerity, must have carried her to a greater distance from us, diminished her parallax, and lessened the number of her annual lunations, by the above cited doctrines.

None of these consequences having occurred, we must infer, that the quantity of matter in the earth is unchanged since the creation, and, consequently, that these aero-piptic stones are thrown from our volcanoes.

Many of these stones, which you have mentioned, are probably from Hecla, which has been in a state of dreadful explosion, occasionally, of late; and the flaming stones from the southward islands, or from the country between Lima and Quito, which has been in vehement commotion.

The force and direction of the wind, acting upon these meteoric stones, as well as the state of the air, must have effects; a copious quantity of oxygen gas must give them additional splendour in their passage thro' it.

When the wind is with or against them, their velocity, and the distance they travel, will be proportionably affected; a lateral wind must act upon them as the angular bearing and ventral impetus. (Newton's Princip. lex. 2. co. 1.)

These stones are seen to fall back into the crater, generally in calm weather: but are carried off by the winds, and, finally, descend to the earth, after describing a parabola, more or less elevated in the atmosphere, proportionate to their projectile force and centripetal power.

Account of Receipt and Expenditure of EDINBURGH CHARITY WORK-HOUSE, *with Remarks.*

"*There is no fellowship of Honour and*
"*Baseness in the same breast; and to*
"*combine the best and the worst designs*
"*is no more possible in one mind, than*
"*it is for the same man to be at the*
"*same instant virtuous and vicious.*

QUINTILIAN.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ONE of the most celebrated philosophers of this country has pronounced as his opinion, that it is the business of those who turn their speculations on the living world, *to commend the virtues, as well as to expose the faults of their contemporaries*, and to confute a false as well as to support a just accusation. Our belief in the propriety of this maxim, has led us, for some years past, to submit to the readers of the Scots Magazine, various statements of the management and application of the funds of the Charity Work-House in this city, all of which reflect very great credit on the Managers, and on the Treasurer in particular; while their praise-worthy efforts to suspend and prevent the operation of an act of Parliament, recently obtained by the Magistrates *(without knowledge of the Managers!)* in so far as relates to this establishment, certainly intitles them to the hearty thanks of every friend of the poor and of the oppressed.

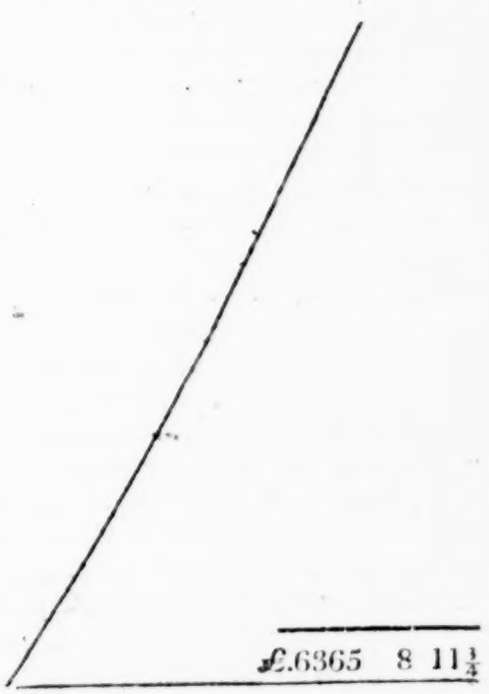
In Vol. LXX. p. 885, *et. seq.* our readers will find the last statement of the affairs of this charity; from which it appears, that although the number maintained, had encreased, 1807-8, from 782 to 1000, that the balance remaining in favour of the establishment amounted to no less than L. 221. 11. 9. Now, "as there is no fellowship of honour and baseness in the same breast," and as the circumstances relative to the management of this public institution have remained pretty much the same as last year, it will not

therefore

therefore excite surprise to find that the affairs of the House have hitherto continued to prosper—and this will be learned from the following *exposé* :—

Receipt and Expenditure of the EDINBURGH CHARITY WORKHOUSE, *from 1st July* 1808 *to 1st July* 1809, *by* GEORGE SPANKIE, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
Balance due the house last year,	£. 221	11	9	Maintenance*,	£.2800	9	7¼
Church collections,	1783	10	4¾	Petty charges †,	229	6	7
Two *per cent.* poor's money,	1384	6	7	Household fees and salaries,	561	6	6
Boarders in bedlam,	334	19	11	Clothing, bedding, and furniture,	676	10	4½
Ditto in the house,	98	18	0	Washing, lighting, and coals,	261	14	9½
Paul's Work mortification,	199	9	1½	Buildings, repairs, & funerals ‡	409	9	4
Mr Hallowell, ditto	15	0	0	Children at nurse, & families,	1162	2	3
Mr Shaw, ditto	10	0	0	Temporary supplies,	64	9	6
Casual revenue,	702	18	1¼	Leith dock bonds,	200	0	0
City of Edinburgh,	200	0	0				
Ditto for children, *left by R. Richardson*,	150	0	0				
House in Henderson's stairs,	4	0	0				
Ditto in Forrester's wynd,	6	0	0				
Mr Nielson, kirk-treasurer,	241	3	7				
Mr Wilson, churchyard dues,	72	3	7				
Interest on dock bonds,	45	0	0				
Lent by Sir W. Forbes & Co. for six months, *free of interest*, to purchase Meal,	300	0	0				
Balance due G. Spankie this year,	596	7	10¼				
	£.6365	8	11¼		£.6365	8	11¼



This year 684 have resided in the House; 90 children have been paid for at nurse; and 420 families and individuals have been regularly supplied; being in all 1194, whereof 71 have died in the House.

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* This article is L.800 above last year. The Bread cost L.130 more the two last quarters than the same period in 1808; and there is Meal and Barley on hand worth L.350.

† This includes the Weekly Premiums for all Work done in the House.

‡ This includes L.250 paid this year for Improvements in Bedlam.

The numbers stood in July 1805, at 500. 1806, at 712. 1807, at 782. 1808, at 1000.

Average charge of those maintained, Six Pounds Five Shillings each individual *per annum*, covering all charges.

Besides the increased numbers depending on the establishment, and that the comforts of the family in every department are complete, and allowing the articles on hand to equal the balance, there has been paid since July 1805, no less a sum than *three thousand, two hundred pounds!* viz.

Of debt at that period, and funds to pay the whole, . . .	£.1600	0	0
Repairs in House, in Bedlam, &c. &c.	800	0	0
Loss sustained on 89 children left by Mr Richardson, late kirk-treasurer, besides that 36 of them have been received into the house, after deducting 150*l.* from the City these three years, . .	800	0	0
	£.3200	0	0

Hence it will be observed, that the numbers supported and supplied this year 1808-9, amount to 1194, being 194 persons more than in the year preceding!

During the last four years, there has been an increase of no less than 694 persons, as burdens on this charity; notwithstanding of which, the prudence of the Managers has enabled them to make very great improvements both in the Work-house and in Bedlam. The former has undergone a thorough repair, by which the comforts of its humble tenants have been greatly increased—while the strictest attention has at same time been paid to the qualities of the different necessaries of life employed for their support. Bedlam, also, has been completely repaired, and the house formerly occupied by the House of Industry, has been attached and converted into a receptacle for convalescents, where these unfortunates have the advantage of a large garden to walk and exercise in. This temporary accommodation has no doubt been obtained at a very considerable expense to the Work-House; but this, however, may be considered, comparatively, as nothing, when we reflect on the relief which has been thus bestowed on a class of our fellow creatures, placed by Providence in so pitiable and melancholy a situation.

The principal support of the Charity Work-House, is derived from the collections at the established churches, (which forms a tax on about *one eighth part* of the community,) and a *voluntary* tax of 2 *per centum* upon property in the city; excluding, however, that portion of it which belongs to members of the College of Justice, who have hitherto, in a most shameful manner, withheld paying their proportions of this tax. The value of property belonging to this class—by far the most opulent part of the community,—is great, and their refusing to pay, materially diminishes the funds of the Work-House. With feelings of surprise, it may be here noticed, that these people *belonging to the Courts of Law*, send a large proportion of Managers *to dispose of the funds of this charity, to which they do not contribute!*

Without some compulsory measure, we believe one may as well attempt "to turn the Sun to ice by fanning in "his face with a peacock's feather," as to induce this class of Citizens to do what they ought in respect to the poor; but it would appear they are proof against "the compunctious visitings of nature." Qui an magni sapientesque sint, nescio: homines, non sunt.—*Plin.*

Edinburgh, we believe, is the only place in this island that does not provide for its poor.

The

The whole annual *stated* revenue of this House at present, therefore, does not exceed L.3,500, while the expenditure last year was nearly L.6000: This, of course, renders the institution very dependent on *Casual* revenue.

The propriety of this charitable institution being dependent on *casual* revenue, has been supported by some, but denied by many people:—in our opinion, as the matter now stands, *we consider it an unfair tax on the charitable and humane*, while those, certainly of unenviable, but opposite feelings, escape.

We intended here to offer a few remarks on that portion of the act of Parliament lately passed, to which we have formerly alluded, relative to the Charity Work-House—the manner in which it was obtained—and the effects likely thereby to be produced on this institution; but as we understand that a strong, yet respectful remonstrance, has been presented to the Magistrates and Town Council on the subject, pointing out the eventual ruin of the House if the purposes of the act should be carried into effect, together with other baleful consequences likely to ensue from it, we shall for the present wave our intention of writing on the subject, until we hear of the result of the representation. That it may have the desired effect—prays,

TIMON.

Edinburgh,
Dec. 18th 1809.

Description of the IONIAN ISLANDS.

THESE islands, which our navy has just wrested out of the hands of France, are situated along the western coast of Greece, from the mouth of the Adriatic to the southern extremity of the Morea. They extend from 36 to 40 degrees of south latitude. Prior to the French revolution, they were subject to the Venetian government. France, after seizing the possessions of that state, and ceding the bulk of them to Austria, kept, however, these islands to herself, by the treaty of Campo Fornio. They were taken from her, in March 1799, by a combined Russian and Turkish fleet, and were then erected into an independent republic, under the title of the "Seven Islands." Russia, however, again ceded them to France by the treaty of Tilsit, which last power has remained master of them till now, when they have been restored to independence under the auspices of Britain.

Of these islands, Cephalonia is the largest, and may, if protected by wise laws, become, under the British government, one of the emporiums of the Levant. It is in circuit full 170 miles, poesessing on the south-west side a very capacious harbour, named Argostoli; capable of affording shelter to a large fleet, and locked on almost every quarter. Under the Venetian government, there were two forts upon it, but they have been allowed to fall into ruin. The wines, as well as all the productions of Cephalonia, are highly esteemed.

In its vicinity, separated only by an arm of the sea, about a league broad, called the "Canel Guiscardo," stands *Ithaca*, or *Teachi*, the little Cephalonia; so famous as the country of Ulysses, and the residence of Penelope. The island is near forty miles in circumference.

Cerigo, the ancient Cythera, according to the mythologists, the ancient residence of Venus, is situate to the south-east of the Morea, and is about 50 miles in circumference. The greater part is mountainous and rocky, but the rest produces corn and excellent grapes. The town of San Nicolo, in this island, has a fort, and a good road for ships.

Zante is the last and most southern of this cluster of islands, being about 12 miles from Cephalonia, 14 miles long,

long, and eight broad. It is not distant from the Morea, and yields to none of those already described in fertility. Its currants, no less than its wines, are celebrated throughout the Levant; and it has a fine port on the south side, which portion of the country is said to be almost covered with fruit-trees.

Of the remaining Ionian islands, *Corfu*, the most northern, claims precedence, as the largest of the whole cluster. Though inferior in magnitude to Cephalonia, it is of far superior importance in every point of view. Placed by nature precisely at the entrance of the Adriatic, close to the shore of Epirus, it may be denominated the key of the Venetian gulph. Under the Venetians, in the middle ages, and down even to the seventeenth century, Corfu was esteemed the advanced bastion and bulwark of the Christian states, against the Ottoman power, when the Solymans and the Selims menaced Italy, no less than the German empire. Situated in a beautiful climate, enjoying a salubrious air, and an exuberant soil, near 120 miles in circumference; its productions, of every kind, are of a superior quality. Homer has placed in Corfu, then denominated Phœncia, the gardens of King Alcinous. It is only about 50 miles distant from Otranto, in Apulia, and was justly regarded by Venice, as one of her most invaluable possessions. There are in it several excellent ports; but the circumstance which distinguishes it from all the other in its vicinity, is, that Corfu has a strong, and almost impregnable fortress. It stands, as does the capital of the island which it protects, in a centrical position, looking towards Epirus, built partly on the rock, surrounded by the sea, partly on the mount St Mark. Though now in the possession of Napoleon, yet the difficulty of throwing in supplies of provisions, adequate to the consumption of the garrison, a difficulty which will now be greatly augmented, may not improbably enable us to expel the French, and to reduce it to our obedience.

Sta. Maura, the Leucadia of antiquity, stands between Corfu and Cephalonia, and almost touches the coast of Epirus or Achia, to which it was undoubtedly joined in the early ages of the world.—Though only about seventy English miles round, yet it produces, in abundance, oil, wine, grain, and fruits of the most delicate flavour.

Scottish Review.

I. Appeal to the Tenants of Lands in Scotland, on the subject of the Property Tax. By John Shirreff. 8vo. 63 pages. Constable & Co.

A very considerable fermentation has been excited among the landed interest of Scotland, by the subject to which the present pamphlet relates. It is alledged, that, by the present mode of levying the property tax from the tenantry of this country, an unequal share of the burden falls upon that useful class of the community. It is certainly very hard that such should be the case; yet, on the other hand, Scottish farmers are at present too prosperous to have any claim to an exemption which is not enjoyed by other classes.

It seems agreed on all hands, that the income of the farmer cannot be estimated, like professional or mercantile income, by any precise annual calculation. He is seldom in the habit of keeping regular books. His farm and house expenses, his fixed and circulating capital, are so interwoven and intermingled together, that it is supposed scarcely possible to make any accurate distinction between them. To remedy this inconvenience, the legislature has enacted, that the income of the farmer shall, in all cases, be estimated at one half of the valued rent.

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A very general clamour has arisen, that this estimate is very much beyond the truth; that the income of the farmer commonly falls considerably short of such a proportion of his rent. Various resolutions of counties to this effect have been passed; and an application, it is understood, will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an alteration in this part of the act.

Against these authorities, and against several writings which have appeared on the subject, Mr Shirreff contends, that the estimate adopted by the legislature is rather under than above the truth. It is extremely difficult to bring this question to a proof. It depends upon an immense variety of facts, which cannot easily be ascertained, unless by the persons concerned, and not always even by them, especially considering the bias which they must naturally feel to one side. The following remarks of Mr Shirreff certainly display judgment and ingenuity, and to the correctness of many of his statements, we can bear testimony from personal observation.

If it be allowed to assume, that expenditure is a pretty fair criterion of income, which will hardly be refused, it may not be difficult to satisfy the occupiers of land in Scotland, themselves, that the act, so far as regards them, is neither unjust nor oppressive. This, then, being granted, although it shall not be attempted to discover the *maximum*, the *minimum* of the occupier's income shall be shown, which will answer the purpose effectually.

Farms in the Lothians may be estimated, one with another, at 200 acres; and the average rent shall be admitted even as high as 4*l.* *per* acre,—which rent is much above the average mark. At this rate, the tenant pays 800*l.* of rent, and the tax must be paid on 400*l.*, being the half of his rent. Now, does he, or does he not, enjoy a clear income equal to this sum? It is insisted he does so, and a greater; and this opinion is founded on the following grounds. A modern farm-house costs in erection from 400*l.* to 800*l.* At a medium, valuing money laid out at 7 *per cent.* his rent for his house is 42*l.* *per annum.* No man lives better: his table is at all times covered with excellent viands. The rest of his establishment is in unison with his table. Every farmer keeps one good saddle horse for himself, with another, generally a better one, for his son, if he has one; and frequently a gig or poney for the accommodation of the rest of the family. His children are educated in the best style. Many farmers entertain a private tutor at home. The salary, to be sure, is seldom a great one; yet, with board, &c. cannot cost less than 60*l.* *per annum.* Some farmers give their sons an University education; and several of them have made tours to the Continent of Europe, for the purpose of observing the rural and political economy of its inhabitants. Neither are their daughters neglected. After the best instruction and tuition the county-town and a governess at home can afford, they generally finish their education at a boarding school in Edinburgh, where they pay from 60*l.* to 80*l.* *per annum.* Here they are taught music, dancing, &c.; and many of them, not only in dress and external appearance, but in manners, and every useful and agreeable accomplishment, rival the daughters of people of rank and fashion.

Or suppose the average incomes of farmers of this district, about twenty years ago, only 130*l.* *per annum.* As the expenses of living have, since that time, increased at least 150 *per cent.* their incomes must be 325*l.* if they even live no better now than they did then; but, as they most evidently do live in a considerably more expensive manner now than at that time, say at the rate of 25 *per cent.* only of more expense in 1809 than in 1789, their incomes must now be 426*l.* *per annum*, to afford that additional expense. Tenants too, in general, save money sufficient to set their children off the family in a very comfortable and respectable way. P. 10.

The next question comes to be, whether or not the tax falls ultimately upon the farmer. Mr Shirreff seems to be of opinion that it does not, and that it must come, in the end,

end, either upon the landlord, or upon the public, in the increased price of the produce of land. After the best consideration we can give, we are inclined to consider the following as a correct state of the case:—

If the income tax does not fall heavier on farmers than on other classes of the community, then the tax must be paid by the farmer himself.—When the profits of any one profession are taxed heavier than those of other professions, then a certain number will quit it, and go to those others. In consequence of this diminished competition, profits will rise till they cover the additional burden of the tax.—Thus, if farmers were obliged to pay fifteen per cent. instead of ten, a number of them would rather chuse to become merchants or manufacturers. Then either rents would rise from the smaller number of those bidding for farms; or prices would rise from the smaller quantity of grain produced; and by one or both of these methods the remaining farmers would be indemnified for the severity of the tax. But if the farmer pays only ten per cent. he can gain nothing by withdrawing to any other profession, because there he must pay the very same. There being thus no diminution of competition, nor any reduction of produce, rents and prices will remain as before; the farmer must pay his income tax like any other member of the community, and it is quite reasonable that he should.

From what we have said, it will follow, that whatever part of the tax is over and above ten per cent. the farmer will be able to disburden himself of, either upon the landlord or the public. Mr S. has not determined very accurately on which of the two it is likely to fall, and indeed there seems some difficulty in deciding. The landlord, our author alleges, may bear somewhat more than others, considering the advantageous nature of his property. Its falling upon the public would be a much-worse alternative, since the effect would be, that of raising the price of the first necessaries of life.

It is fairly enough objected indeed, that with the same rent, some farmers, from superior skill, or from fortunate circumstances, will make more than others; that some may even lose. These inequalities are no doubt evils; but their seems no remedy for them, unless farming income could be ascertained and calculated like other incomes. Till this can be done, it cannot be expected that the legislature should take any thing short of the *average* proportion between rent and income.

The law directs a new valuation to be made every seven years, and the charge to be regulated accordingly. This, it is said, is to deprive the farmer of a portion of the fruits of what he has expended in improving his land. We think, however, Mr Shirreff has fairly enough proved the justice of the measure. Of course, the farmer will be charged with no improvement which his farm may have received, till he is in the way of deriving income from it. Perhaps, as has been the case very much of late, the advanced value may have arisen from the circumstances of the country, without any exertion of his own. Even where the latter is the case, it is merely the fruits of a certain mode of employing his capital, and he may as reasonably be called upon to contribute a share, as persons who employ their capital in any other branch of business. It is therefore just; but, considering the great importance of agricultural improvement, we are not quite so sure as to its expediency. Every accidental rise in the value of land is undoubtedly a most fair subject of taxation; but we do think every liberal allowance ought to be made for so much as the occupier could prove to have been the result of improvements made by himself. It seems

parti-

particularly hard to charge this with both the landlord and tenants' tax, or 15 per cent. since this is more than capital is liable to, when employed in any other department of business.

II. Fables and Satires, with a Preface on the Esopean Fable. By Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. Constable and Co.

FABLES have long ranked among the most popular species of literary composition. They have formed immemorially the first study of children, and, in the hands of Phedrus and La Fontaine, have risen to the dignity of classical compositions. The present is the most complete collection of them, perhaps, that has ever been published. It begins with an entire translation of the fables of Esop, as versified by Phedrus; it then contains a miscellany of Greek and Latin fables, translated from different authors; then gives a few from Fontaine; and concludes with translations from the modern languages, and with a few originals.

The author sets out with a preface, illustrating the nature and design of the Esopean fable, and defending its use. He justly condemns, however, the mode in which these fables are usually presented in the English language, with a moral tacked to them, three times their own length, to which the fable serves as little more than a text. The following is a sketch of his own views on the subject.

> The Esopean fable may, I think, be defined, a maxim for the use of common life, exemplified in a short action, in which the inhabitants of the visible world are made the moral agents.—The attributes appropriated to these actors easily become associated with the ideas of them; and then their characteristic virtues and vices are presumed before they speak; and courage or cowardice, wisdom or folly, innocence or cruelty, are represented, not in abstract terms, but in sensible images; and what would have required a long and difficult explanation, is conveyed in a much more lively manner by a single appellative.
>
> In natural order, instruction should precede practice. But the usual didactic methods pre-suppose an advancement in knowledge and understanding, which, if their lessons were not therefore unintelligible, would render them superfluous. Moral as well as physical knowledge, must be acquired experimentally. Inexperienced minds comprehend neither the abstractions employed in the art of reasoning, nor the allusions to motives and sentiments which they have never felt. To talk to them in a language they do not comprehend, is to teach them to be satisfied with words instead of ideas; a pseudo-knowledge, much worse than the ignorance it pretends to remove. Hence it is, that Quintilian, with his usual good sense, considers the Esopean fable as peculiarly adapted to the instruction of the simple and inexperienced.
>
> Vol. I. p. 7.

The characters given of Lafontaine and Gray, will interest our readers.

> The fables of Lafontaine, as an elegant and ingenious work, have received that sanction which places them out of the reach of criticism,—the almost enthusiastic admiration of his country for a century. His principal merit seems to consist in a certain *naïveté* of expression, a sort of refined simplicity, almost peculiar to himself, and perhaps to the language in which he wrote.—There is a perfection belonging exclusively to different languages, which none but those accustomed to think in them can be fully sensible of. That which in Lafontaine most charms a Frenchman, is, I believe, but little felt by other nations. As a general style, I confess, I should prefer that of Phedrus. The brevity, of which he was accused, as we learn from himself, of carrying to excess, is not obscure, and, for the most part, strongly pointed.—Considered as a model for the young scholar, it has the advantage of teaching him to condense his thoughts as well as his expressions; a lesson essential

tial to classical taste, and what is much more important, to good sense itself.

Of the collections of fables in English, Gay's I believe is alone held in any estimation. But they are rather political satires than Esopean fables. In this view, many of them are excellent. A blundering self-sufficient minister was never better represented than in the *Bear in the Boat*. There seems to have been a remarkable coincidence of character between him and Lafontaine. Both of them are recorded as of an incapacity for the ordinary concerns of life, bordering upon imbecility:

" In wit a man, simplicity a child ;"

which we learn from Swift to have been literally true of Gay, was equally applicable to Lafontaine. Both of them attempted to be courtiers, and failed in a calling for which their characters, remarkable for sincerity and good-nature, and what Swift calls *Cullibility*, must have been of all others the most unfit. Both of them had the rare good fortune to be generally beloved by the famous wits of their time; and the happiness to be cherished in their latter days by ladies of high rank, eminent for wit and beauty.

Vol. I. p. 16.

The first volume of the work consists chiefly of an entire translation of Phedrus. Simplicity, terseness, and brevity, seem to be the qualities which Sir Brooke has chiefly aimed at. The celebrated one of the frogs desiring a king may serve as a specimen of his success.

THE FROGS DESIRING A KING.

Athens in freedom flourish'd long,
'Till licence seiz'd the giddy throng.
Just laws grown weary to obey,
They sunk to tyranny a prey.
Pisistratus, though mild he sway'd,
Their turbulence had not allay'd.
Whilst they were cursing in despair
The yoke they had not learn'd to bear,
Esop, their danger to describe,
Rehears'd this fable to the tribe:

" Some frogs, like you, of freedom tir'd,
From Jupiter a king desir'd:
One that should execute the law,
And keep the dissolute in awe.
Jove laught, and threw them down a log,
That thundering fell and shook the bog.
Amongst the reeds the tremblers fled:
'Till one more bold advanc'd his head,
And saw the monarch of the flood,
Lying half smother'd in the mud.
He calls the croaking race around:
" A wooden king!" the banks resound.
Fear once remov'd, they swim about him,
And gibe and jeer, and mock and flout him;
And messengers to Jove depute,
Effectively to grant their suit.
A water-snake he sent them then,
Who soon had swallow'd half the fen.
Their woes scarce daring to reveal,
To Mercury by night they steal,
And beg him to entreat of Jove
The direful serpent to remove.
" No," says the God, " they chose their lot,
And must abide what they have got:"
So you, my friends, had best go home
In peace, lest something worse should come."

The shipwreck of Simonides is interesting, and may be new to many of our readers.

SIMONIDES SHIP-WRECKED.

Plac'd where fate will, the wise can find
Resource perpetual in his mind.

Simonides, whose tuneful lyre
Joy and compassion could inspire,
Through Asia went from town to town,
Singing for money and renown,
Of those who conquer'd in the course.
His poverty by this resource
Was so reliev'd, with gifts he earn'd,
Rich tow'rds his Cea he return'd.
A tempest, as his voyage he made,
Attack'd the ship; with age decay'd,
She founder'd: and each tried to save
Something of value from the wave.
One to Simonides then cried,
" You nothing take?" The sage replied,
" I take myself, I want no more."
With labour some attain'd the shore,
Others, with burdens charg'd, were drown'd;
And those who 'scap'd by thieves were found.

Naked

Naked they reach'd the neighbouring
town
Clazomene, of old renown.
A lover of poetic art,
Who knew Simonides by heart,
And long with ardour had desir'd
To see the man he most admir'd,
Delighted such a guest to have,
Clothes, money, all he wanted, gave.
The poet met his comrades, poor,
Begging for alms from door to door,
And said, "I told you, as you see,
I carry every thing with me."

Vol. I. p. 88.

A few fables then follow, from Avienus, a writer of the 4th century. We are next presented with a number, under the general title of Fables, from the Greek and Latin, but without any specification of the individual author from which each is taken. The noted one of the Men and the Oyster, may afford a specimen.

Any partition better make,
Than *all* the hungry law should take.
By the sea side two Travellers found
A fine large Oyster on the ground;
His claim each obstinately lays:
"I saw it first," one eager says;
"I pickt it up," the other cries;
"Mine" — "Mine is certainly the
prize."
They talk'd, as usual, loud and long;
And more they reason'd, more were
wrong;
Till they a neighbouring Lawyer see
Passing, and mutually agree
To take him for their referee.
With legal dignity of face,
He heard them both relate the case;
"Your claims are good," then gravely
said,
"And a brave law-suit would have
made.
Which to prefer I cannot tell,
So each of you must take a shell;
And, as the Oyster is but one,
That I myself will swallow down;
To stink it otherwise had lain,
And many a pound been spent in vain;
Your're cheaply off; go home content;
And faith the fish was excellent."

Vol. II. p. 17.

Our author, as has already appeared, is not particularly partial to La Fontaine. He gives however a few translations from his fables. "The Friends," though containing little incident, is closed by some pleasing reflexions.

One gone to bed when it was late,
Heard a loud knocking at his gate.
He hastened to the door to send,
And found it was his bosom friend.
Rising with speed, "What, Friend
most dear,
At such an hour has brought thee here?
Want'st thou my credit or my sword?
Thou know'st them ready at a word."
"Nought," he replies, "I want, since
thee,
My best belov'd, in health I see.
I view'd thee in a dream distress'd,
And waking, could no longer rest,
Till the reality I knew;
Thank heav'n the vision was not true.
Good night; to-morrow we will meet,
And smile at love so indiscreet."

Though men complain that friendship's rare,
Yet friends sincere there surely are;
Friends with affection strong and steady,
Who when most wanted, most are ready.
Like a good watch, that equal goes
On Zara's sands, or Zembla's snows;
Who dare 'gainst all the world defend
The faults and frailties of a friend,
For 'tis to these, alas, we owe
Our best propensities below.
Compassion and protecting zeal,
Who never wants will never feel.
Rakes may associate: Knaves conspire;
Love glow with lust's unhallow'd fire;
But Friendship never yet had part
In any but a noble heart.
Desire grows cool, and duty sleeps;
Friendship its course unalter'd keeps.
Oppression, want, disgrace, partakes,
Constant when all the world forsakes.
Of goods that Heaven can grant us here,
The best is sure a friend sincere.

Vol. II. p. 88.

The *fabulous* part of the volume concludes with a selection from various modern languages, and some originals. The whole is closed by four *Satires*, directed chiefly against the vices and follies of the present age. The following may serve as a specimen of the manner in which they are carried on.

From high to low the vapid nation
Are slaves to mode and affectation.
Domestic comforts they forego
For vanity and outside show;

Like

Like him upon the bran who fed,
And powder'd with the flour his head.
The young are insolent and cold;
Frivolous, the unrespected old;
Few matrons rules or models give,
To teach their daughters how to live;
Good-breeding, manners, polish'd wit,
Deportments for each station fit,
Are out of date; all clad we see,
In selfish insipidity.
Quizzing, good lack! is all the go;
If what this be you want to know,
It is not easy to define
What has nor object nor design;
A foolish, impudent pretence,
Sworn enemy to common sense.
Passing thro' Bond-Street once alone,
I met a fellow I had known.
The usual salutations past,
"Where do you come from, Sir?" I ask'd;
"You've been abroad?"—I have, by God."—
"Were you amus'd?"—"All seem'd damn'd odd;
To rise at nine, and dine at two,
For men of spirit would not do;
Jack Dumm and I surpris'd them much;
Of life and fun we gave a touch;
Where'er we went it was our sport
To *quiz* the prince and all his court."

Vol. II. p. 184.

To which we shall add the conclusion, which is pleasing.

Such sunshine friends I can resign,
And never for the loss repine,
But sure another side there is,
Less dark and comfortless than this.
If we learn little to expect,
The best that offers to select,
And patiently to bear with ill,
Existence is a blessing still.
The joys so fondly we regret,
The griefs we wish not to forget.
The loves and pleasures that are flown,
Prove that these joys were once our own.
And the declining eve of age
Is not unwelcome to the sage.
Like summer seas, the tranquil breast,
From passion's maddening storms at rest,
With face unruffl'd and serene,
Reflects the beauties of the scene.
Long hopes no more to entertain,
Possess'd, that rarely pay the pain;
Still, in this short uncertain span,
To do the little good we can;
Innocuous, to pass along,
Contending little with the throng;
Bounding the passions and desires
To what our natural state requires.

O happiest of the happy he,
Fav'rite of fate, who, like a tree,
On the cool water's verdant side,
Stands of his native fields the pride,
Free from factitious hopes and fears,
Life's real ills alone he bears;
A faithful and obedient wife,
The friend and partner of his life;
And mother of a blooming race,
Brought up in honesty and grace.
E'en things inanimate, around,
Dear to some sociate memory found;
Dear the known fields, and dear the grove,
The witness of his only love;
The aisles, his parent's bones that keep;
And where his own will shortly sleep.
With mind at peace, and body strong,
Years glide with even pace along;
And when he, much lamented, dies,
Another self his place supplies.

Vol. II. p. 208.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ELEMENTS of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry. With an Appendix, Notes, and Illustrations. By John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, 8vo. 12s.

Discourses by the Rev. R. Morehead. *Third edition*. 8vo. 9s.

Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue; a poem in two volumes. By Wm. Laurence Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

The Franciscan Friar, a Satire; and the Marriage Ode of Francis of Valois and Mary, Sovereigns of France and Scotland. Translated into English verse, from the Latin of George Buchanan. By George Provand. 8vo. 5s.

The Monk and the Vine-dresser; or the Emigrants of Bellesme, a moral Tale. By a Lady. 12mo. 3s.

Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra. By Charles Bell. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Pastor Fido of Guarini. In English blank verse. 8vo. 7s.

Scot-

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

WE understand that the first volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society is in the press, and will appear in the course of the ensuing season.

Dr Charles Anderson of Leith, the learned Translator of Werner's classical work on Veins, has now in the press a Translation of the celebrated Von Buck's Mineralogical description of the country of Landeck in Silesia.

Daubisson, a distinguished pupil of the illustrious professor of Freyberg, some time ago published an excellent description of the Flœtz-trap formation of Bohemia; and it gives us pleasure to announce, that a translation of that work, by a member of the Wernerian Society, is considerably advanced, and will probably appear in the ensuing spring.

Werner has had the distinguished honour conferred on him, of being elected one of the very limited number of *Honorary* Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and also Honorary Member of the Royal Medical, Royal Physical, Natural History and Chemical Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Literary and Philosophical Socity of Manchester.

We mentioned in our last Number, (p. 805,) the proposal to institute a Horticultural Society in this place on the plan of the English society. This has now been accomplished; and we augur the best results to Scottish gardening from the labours of the *Caledonian Horticultural Society*. The following office-bearers have been chosen for the year 1810: The Right Hon. Earl of Dalkeith, *President*: Sir J. Hall, Bart M. P., Dr Rutherford, Dr Coventry, and Alex. G. Hunter, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr And. Dickson, *Treasurer*: Messrs Walter Nicol and P. Neill, *Secretaries*. The Council consist of six professional gentlemen, and six amateurs. The following have been elected: 1. *Professional*: Messrs T. Dickson, J. Macdonald, E. Sang, T. Sommerville, J. Fletcher, and J. Hay. 2. *Amateurs*: Dr Duncan, sen., Dr James Home, R. Hodshon Cay, Esq. Geo. Bruce, Esq. J. Hutchison, Esq. and James Smith, Esq.

Mr T. Leybourn, of the Royal Military College, has just published the ninth number of his periodical work, entitled, the Mathematical Repository. It contains, besides various articles, solutions to Mathematical questions, proposed in the seventh number, and a series of new questions, to which he solicits answers from his correspondents, with a view to their being inserted in the eleventh number. In publishing this work, the Editor has in view to promote the study of the various branches of the mathematics, by affording to the student an opportunity of cultivating his powers of invention in resolving problems which depend on its different theories; and also to collect together, and preserve the fruits of the studies of his ingenious correspondents, among whom he numbers some of the most skilful mathematicians in this country. The number here announced completes the second vol. of the work: and as some account of the contents of both volumes may not be unacceptable to such of our readers as cultivate the science of which they treat, we shall briefly enumerate them.

Vol. I. part 1st, consists of one hundred and twenty questions, both in pure and mixt mathematics, almost all of which are entirely new, and, in general, each is accompanied by several solutions by different Mathematicians. Part 2. consisting of *original essays*, comprehends the following articles: 1. Demonstrations of some propositions relating to such portions of the surface, and solidity of a sphere, as may be exactly squared, and cubed, by Mr Ivory. 2. Demonstration of a theorem respecting prime numbers, by Mr Ivory. 3. Tagnanis theorem, respecting

ting elliptic arches, rendered more general, by Mr Ivory. 4. A geometrical Porism, with two examples of its application to the solution of problems, by Scoticus. 5. Geometrical propositions, by Mr Ivory. 6. Solution of a dynamical question, by Mr Ivory. 7. Of the Equilibrium of a very long and slender cylinder floating in a fluid, by Jac. Rule. 8. Of the length of an arc of a circle in terms of the tangent, by Mr Benjamin Gompertz. 9. Geometrical Porisms, by Mr Mark Noble. 10. Diophantine problems, by Mr James Cunliffe. 11. Problems relating to the twilight of shortest duration, by Astronomicus. 12. Certain Fluents expressible by an elliptic arch, by Mr Cunliffe. Part 3. is composed of mathematical memoirs, extracted from works of eminence, and containing, I. Solutions to some problems relative to spherical triangles, together with a complete analysis of these triangles, by La Grange. From *Journal de l'ecole Polytechnique*. 2. An essay of numerical analysis on the transformation of fractions, by the same author, and from the same work. 3. On the inverse method of central forces, by Mr John Dawson, from the Manchester Memoirs.

Vol. II. part 1st. Consists of one hundred and twenty questions, each with several answers. Part 2. contains the following original articles: 1. Demonstration of a proposition in mechanics, by A. B. 2. On the motion of pendulums whose points of suspension are moveable, by Mr John Gough. 3. An occular demonstration of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid, by Mr H. Douglas. 4. and 5. On the sums of certain infinite series, by means of circular arcs and hyperbolic logarithms, by Mr Cunliffe. 6. Solution of a dynamical question, by Mr John Barry. 7. Some properties of parallelograms, with the application of them to the moments of forces, by Mr John Gough. 8. Solutions of some mechanical problems, by A. B. 9. A Diophantine problem, by Mr Cunliffe. 10. The theory of amicable numbers, by John Gough. 11. A new solution of a problem in insurance of money on lives, by Philalethes Cantabrigiensis. 12. To find the sums of certain infinite series, by Mr Cunliffe. 13. On the attraction of an infinite solid elliptic cylinder, by Mr Knight. 14. Two indeterminate problems, by Mr Cunliffe. 15. On the proportionality of the force to the velocity, and on the composition of forces, by Mr Knight. 16. On the composition of rotatory motions, by Mr Knight. 17. On the expansion of certain functions, by Mr Knight. 18. On the expansion of any function of a multinomial, by Mr Knight. 19. Demonstration of a theorem in the Diophantine Analysis, by Mr Barlow. 20. Mr Knight on the binomial theorem. 21. A dynamical principle, by Mr Bazley. Part 3d, contains a memoir on elliptic trancendentals, by Adrien Marie Legendre. Read to the ci-devant Academy of Sciences in April 1792.

Feeling; a desultory poem, with other pieces, by the Author of "The Monk and the Vine-dresser, a moral tale," is in the press.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

A Republication is announced of the works of Thomas Hearne, which fetch at present enormous prices. The works will be published in the order of the following list: Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, each forming two volumes, are in great forwardness, and will speedily be submitted as a specimen of the style in which the entire set will be executed. The price will be 15s. per volume on demy paper, and 1l. 11s. 6d. on royal paper, for Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles; but to those who subscribe for the entire set, a considerable reduction will be made.

Lit.

List—Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.—Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne.—Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple.—The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury.—Joannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus.—Thomae de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti, Anglorum Regis.—Adami de Domerham Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus.—Walteri Hemingford, Canonici de Gisseburne, Historia de Rebus gestis Edwardi I. Edwardi II. et Edwardi III.—Roberti Avesbury Historia de mirabilis gestis Edwardi III.—Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis de Vita et Gestis Henrici II. and Richardi I.—Duo Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, viz.—Thomas Otterbourne et Johannis Wethamstede, ab origine gentis Brittannicæ usque ad Edwardum IV.—Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II.—Gulielmi Camdeni Annales Rerum Anglicarum. et Hibernicarum, regnante Elizabethe.—Gulielmi Neuburgensis Historia sive Chronica rerum Anglicarum.—Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis Historia Regum Angliæ—Thomæ Sprotti Chronica.—Textus Roffensis.—Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis. Academiæ Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem.—The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary.—Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii de rebus Britannicis Collectanea.—A Collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries on several eras in our English Antiquities.—Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicum genuinum una cum ejusdem supplemento ac Continuatione.—Liber Niger Scaccarii.—Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales, sive Historia de gestis Rerum Britanniæ.—*A New life of Heanne, by the Editor.*—Titi Livii Foro-Juliensis Vita Henrici Dodwelli de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio.—Reliquiæ Bodleianæ: or some genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley.—The Life of Ælfred the Great, by Sir John Spelman, Kt. from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library. Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edwardi II. Angliæ Regis, &c.—Guil. Roperi vita D. Thomæ Mori Equitis Aurati, lingua Anglicana contexta.

Major Moore, of Bombay, has completed his Hindu Pantheon, and it will be published in a few days, in one volume, royal quarto, with upwards of one hundred Plates of subjects connected with the Mythology of the East Indies, Taken from images, pictures, coins, excavations, and similar original sources.

An Authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Captain Wilson, in the year 1796, faithfully composed from his own relation, by a Clergyman, is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.

A work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England, has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to show, that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present, by the cities and boroughs of this part of the united kingdom, are derived from the bounty of our ancient Kings. The contents of this work are founded on documents of the highest authority, Domesday Book, the charters of our early Kings, Public Records, and the Rolls of Parliament.

Dr Smythe is printing a translation of Le Roy's instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

Sir Richard Phillips announces the completion of a series of new elementary books, for the use of schools, upon which he has expended upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, within the last eight years. Their number is about one hundred, besides books of recreation, and they include the clearest introductions to the most useful branches of knowledge, by able and approved authors. As the books in schools have in no degree kept pace with the general improvements in science, these new works may be expected to meet with extensive encouragement.

A Catalogue of Books, published in London, between the first of June 1808, and the first of January 1810, will be published some time in the course of the latter month. This Catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the names of the authors, and the subjects treated of in their works respectively. It will also contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of Learned Societies, published in the period abovementioned. It is proposed to continue this Catalogue annually.

Mr James Savage, editor of the publica-

lication called "the Librarian," proposes publishing in the ensuing month, an Essay on the Varieties observable in the Structure of Parish Churches, from their Erection in the First Ages of Christianity in this Island, to the End of the Fifteenth Century; by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building of the above description now standing.

Dr Stokes has in considerable forwardness, a Botanical Materia Medica, consisting of the generic and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms and references to medical authors.

The author of the Refuge, has in the press a piece on the sufferings of Christ.

Mr Mortimer's new Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures, will appear in a few days.

Mr Adams, Geographer to the King, has just produced a new and elegant pair of nine-inch Globes, to accompany the improved System of Geography of Dr Smith.

Professor White will shortly publish, under the title of "Synopsis Criseos Griesbachianæ," an explanation, in words at length, of the marks and abbreviations used by Griesbach, in his edition of the New Testament.

A literary society, entitled the *Ionic*, has been founded at Corfu, the principal of the so-called Seven Islands recently ceded by Russia to France. It has already proposed a prize of 600 francs, for the best treatise on the Statistics of these islands. The president of the senate of those islands has also offered a prize of the like value, for the best answer to the following question:—"Why do the inhabitants of the Ionian islands, though not deficient in talents, occupy themselves only with frivolous and unimportant objects? and by what means may their genius and attention be drawn to things of higher consequence?

The Jablonowski Society, at Leipzig, has proposed the following prize-questions, for the year 1810:—In history, the origin of cities, and civil economy in Poland: in mathematics, to analyze the various theories, on which, according to Leibnitz, Newton, d'Alembert, la Grange, l'Huilier, and others, the infinitesimal calculus depends; and to determine which of them deserves the preference: in natural philosophy, a comparative consideration of the grounds for and against admission of peculiar substances in light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

The new edition of Winckelmann's works, commenced by the late Professor Fernow, of Weimar, will be continued by Professor Meyer, of the same place. All the smaller pieces, originally written in German, together with M. Fernow's observations and additions, occupy the two first volumes, which terminate with the Essay on Allegory. The succeeding volumes will consequently comprehend Winckelmann's grand work, the History of the Arts, and a translation of the *Discorso preliminare* to the *Monumenti antichi inediti*.

M. Geislier, the engraver, of Liepzig, is engaged on a new botanical work, by the celebrated Pallas. It contains descriptions and delineations of 127 beautiful, and, for the most part, new vegetables, of Russia and Siberia, on one hundred folio plates, and forms an indispensable supplement, or third volume, to the Flora Rossica. The drawings were executed under Pallas's direction, by M. Geisler, the faithful companion of his travels, and the descriptions are from the masterly pen of the former.

Poetry.

To the Memory of Mr JOHN FLETCHER, *Surgeon; who died of consumption in the Hospital of Malta, in June last,*

OH! lovely Queen of pensive Night,
Calm Contemplation's hour is thine,
Burst forth in thy unbounded light,
While Silence worships at thy shrine:
For to the joyless, anguish'd heart,
Thy melancholy look is dear,
And, sympathizing with its smart,
Thy gloom and death-still scenes appear.

And thou, fair-beaming star of ev'n,
That fairest of Heaven's stars appears,
Adorner of the brow of Heaven!
Shine as if glittering thro' pure tears:

Thou

Thou art my grief's awakener, Star!
Dumb Monitor! thou mak'st me know
What were my joys, what now my care,
Melting my soul in love with woe!

For oft beneath thy silver beam,
In friendship's joys the hours I've past,
— Joys vanish'd like a pleasing dream,
Dear mortal joys! not form'd to last,

For thou art ever, ever gone
O Fletcher, and I left to mourn;
And do I live but to bemoan,
My friend, my brother, from me torn,

O Death! why still by thee pursued,
The sweetest flower is snatched away?
Why prematurely seize the good
And claim them as thy proudest prey?

O why is sacred friendship doom'd
Sad Vigils with its cares to keep?
And why o'er modest worth entombed
Is kindred virtue doomed to weep?

O! Fletcher, can thy pitying eyes
Behold thy friend for thee distrest:
And hail thy shade 'mong heavenly joys
Where virtue in its God is blest?

Banks of Esk. J. L.

LINES

Given to a Young Lady, on her soliciting the Author to make known to her his waking Wish on New Year's morning.

By W. C.

I Wish'd that two vowels were join'd
In Wedlock, so holy and true,
I could not but think in my mind
That the vowels must be I and U.

I turn'd it again in my thoughts,
And turn'd myself round with a sigh,
Nought else could I make of the two,
For, inverted, they came U and I.

VERSES

Occasioned by the perusal of a very ingenious invention to perpetuate the meaning of monumental inscriptions when defaced by accidents, and the lapse of time *; by Mr Alexander Molleson, Bookseller, Glasgow, and author of many valuabls publications.

By the Rev. Mr S. of B.

LONG had the world been destin'd to lament,
That deeds heroic, her proud ornament,
To distant ages should be dubious shown,
By time-worn legends on the mould'ring stone,
When griev'd that thus oblivion should annoy,
Its bane, see genius labours to destroy,—
Nor genius less than his, whose tuneful lays †
Had from his Scotia earn'd the poet's bays,
Whose moral page ‡, delightful as his song,
Had won the suffrage of the learned throng,
Whose aim to snatch from harmony's controul,
Bland melody, whose strains subdue the soul ‖,
Had warn'd the critics, with a scienc'd flame,
And crown'd the author with no vulgar fame,
Ha, Molleson! before thy magic wand,
Long, long immur'd, bright, sculptur'd lines expand,
Whence, tho' by days, and clownish rage defac'd
The monumental tale is clear retrac'd,
Of every grand, heroic, matchless feat,
Old as the years of ancient Noah's date.

LINES

Written on reading Home's Tragedy of Douglas, March 1808.

'TIS thine, O Home, with more than Poet's art,
To warm to rapture ev'ry gen'rous heart;
To strike those chords that vibrate to the soul,
And rouse each feeling that the good extol;
To make sweet virtue lovely in our eyes,
To point at vice in ev'ry foul disguise;
To fire our reason with the love of truth,
And plant each virtue in the breast of youth.

Is there alive a wretch who does not feel
The soft emotions language can't reveal?
When sad Matilda treads the midnight dew,
To pour the tear to dear remembrance due,
And oft in ceaseless agony of pain
Deplores her infant lost—her husband slain?
Sure all that read the soul-transporting page
Now melt in pity, then are swol'n with rage;
Sure all that think on curst Glenalvon's frown,
Must pant to make young Norval's cause their own.

Scot-

* See Hints for perpetuating Inscriptions at the end of Inscriptions for Nelson.

† A small volume of ingenious poems, were published by Mr Molleson.

‡ This refers to Mr Molleson's volume of miscellanies.

‖ Mr Molleson's Essay, entitled "Melody the Soul of music," which has received the marked approbation of many Reviews, is admirably calculated to retrieve music from the Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee of the present nerveless system, and restore to it the energy of the ancient music.

Scotland rejoice! thy Bard's immortal lays
Have crown'd thy head with never-fading bays;
And fame inscribes on more than marble dome
What now is ever doubly dear—*our Home.*

Long, long, O Home, may all these maxims sage,
That gild, that animate thy glowing page,
Gild the great soul from whence their being came,
To Scotland's honour, but to Garrick's shame *.

Long may thy ev'ning sun serenely smile,
Thy peace ne'er broken with a villain's guile,
But all thy days be number'd with delight;
Study by day, and balmy sleep by night,
Till these dim eyes, that once proclaim'd thy lore,
Close, till they open, where they'll close no more.

Roslin, 17th Nov. 1809. } *J. M'D.*

THE SAILOR'S GHOST.

A modern tragical Ballad, founded upon the Battle of Trafalgar.

From Poems by ANDREW SCOTT, *Bowden* †. *Second Edition.*

THE busy world was hush'd in sleep,
And clear the night stars twinkling shone,
As forth fair Mary went to weep,
Beneath the pale beams of the moon.

In Nelson's fleet her lover sail'd
Her mind, harass'd with boding fear,
Did inly whisper something ail'd
Her absent tar, her sailor dear.

Her pillow, by the death-watch, long,
With constant clink, had marr'd her rest:
Thus omens gave presages strong,
Of tidings soon, to her unblest.

A dreary dream the fair one dream'd:
As on her couch last night she lay;
Bedrench'd in blood her William seem'd,
Pale was his cheek, and cold as clay,

Some distance off, her father's home,
Which not far from the sea-beach stood,
Where, jutting o'er the briny foam,
A rugged rock o'erhangs the flood.

Thither, where thickets form a shade,
And shelter from night's chilly breeze,
To weep her woes, the lovely maid
Sought night's deep solitude, and these.

"What if, by dauntless Nelson led,
My love has lately fac'd the foe?
What if, in honour's blood-stain'd bed,
His lifeless clay this night lies low?

What if, by deadly ball propell'd,
Or vengeful cutlass trenching deep,
His bright expressive eyes are seal'd,
For ever clos'd in lasting sleep?

Where fishes skim the ooze beneath,
And huge sea monsters darkly roam.—
Ah me! I fear that now in death
My darling gluts some living tomb."

"Yes," from the beach, reply'd a voice,
'Twas William's very voice she ken'd;
"Ah, Mary! now our wonted joys,
And promis'd bliss, is at an end.

For cold in death my body lies,
Transpierc'd with wounds beneath the flood,
Where fell the brave, no more to rise—
Oh this has been a day of blood!

Yet conquest to my country falls;
Nor has our blood been shed in vain;
Still Britain, in her wooden walls,
Maintains her empire o'er the main.

Their naval pride upon the main
No more Britannia's foes may boast,
But, wailing o'er their numbers slain,
They weep this night a navy lost.

When first the foe appear'd in sight,
And all our decks for battle clear,
In haste I did my Mary write;
'Twas well I did, my fate was near.

And from my locks the ringlet shorn
Therein I careful did inclose,
That this to thee might hence be borne,
If I my life should chance to lose.

Then take, dear maid, what Henry gives,
When him in port you hap to see,
For he, my faithful messmate, lives,
To bear my last sad boon to thee."

Then light as air the spirit pass'd,
(For by this time the grey cock crew,)
And cry'd, "Sweet maid, I hie to rest.
Adieu my Mary, hence adieu!"

Then Mary tore her yellow hair,
Big heav'd her breast with heavy woe,
And from the rock, in wild despair,
She sunk down in the deeps below.

PRO-

* Alluding to his criticism on Douglas.

† The author of these poems is a native of the pastoral district of Tiviotdale, and descended of a family, in no respect considerable, but in bearing a name that is renowned in the history of the Scottish border. His father was a day-labourer in the parish of Bowden, near Melrose.

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS*.

Friday, April 21.

LORD *Grey* made his promised motion respecting the conduct of the war in Portugal and Spain. In a long speech, he took a view of the whole transactions since the commencement of resistance in Spain, and censured Ministers for the conduct which they pursued; blamed them for not ascertaining exactly the disposition of the people in Spain, and for spreading the belief in this country that they were enthusiastically determined to resist the French. He blamed equally the conduct of Mr Frere in his style of writing to Sir J. Moore, and considered him as unfit for his situation. He stated the money lavished on our expedition to Spain at L. 8,000,000, and our loss at more than 7000 men; and considered such a prodigal waste of our resources as highly improper in the present situation of the country. He concluded by moving,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty that we have considered, with attention, the various documents, incomplete as they are, which have been laid before us, respecting the efforts made by his Majesty, during the last campaign, in support of the resistance of the people of Spain and Portugal to the unjust aggression and usurpation of the French Government.

"That we feel ourselves bound to represent to his Majesty, that, on the result of this examination, we have seen, with mortification and grief, the disgrace brought on his Majesty's Councils, and the injury sustained by the British empire, from the want of information and foresight which has been evinced in every part of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers. That no rational plan of operations has at any time been formed by them, either for the direction of our own exertions, or for combining them with those of the Spanish and Portugueze nations; no just view taken of the political state of either country, nor any due attention paid to the supply of those means which alone could have enabled the British armies to act with a reasonable hope of success.

"That, with such proofs before us, it would not be consistent with our duty to withhold from his Majesty a declaration of our full conviction, that, owing to the rashness and mismanagement of his Majesty's Ministers, the hopes which the nation had been led to entertain have been disappointed; a large and useless expenditure of the means and resources of the country has been incurred; a great and dangerous accession of political, naval, and military strength has already been obtained by the enemy; and above 7000 of his Majesty's brave troops, together with their gallant Commander, have been sacrificed without advantage, in enterprises without plan, combination, or foresight, and equally ill fated and misdirected."

He was answered by *Lord Liverpool*, who, in a very able speech, opposed the motion, and defended the conduct of Ministers. He endeavoured to prove that the plan actually followed had proved a most seasonable diversion, and had in fact saved the south of Spain, which would have been immediately overrun by the French, had their attention not been called to the British army, and thus the armies in the south had been allowed time to collect and form themselves for the defence of their country. He compared the state of Spain to that of America at the beginning of their war with this country. They had been beaten in every engagement, and their towns taken; yet they had been finally successful. He trusted it would prove so with the Spaniards.

Lord Moira took an extensive view of the campaign from its origin, and contended that Ministers had acted without any fixed plan, and without concert with Spain. They had neglected the proper moment of sending troops to Spain, and when they did send them, had established no plan of operations with the Spanish armies. The Noble Secretary had talked much of the energy of the Spaniards; but that General, who had been on the spot, and had laboured under so many difficulties from this very cause, had stated their disunion and general want of attachment to the cause. That there

* The extreme length and importance of the details of the military operations on the Continent of Europe, have prevented us from inserting so regularly and completely as we wished, an account of the proceedings of last session of Parliament;—and the limits of this department are still so restricted, that we have been able only to give an outline of the most material business which came under consideration.

there had been a great deal of enthusiasm in Spain he admitted, but the measures of this country, he contended, had contributed as much as any other cause to diminish it. The acknowledgement of Ferdinand, instead of his father, shewed clearly that the Spaniards wished a reform in their system of government, and that it was their design to stipulate with the new King for this purpose. This spirit, however, had been suppressed, and all the defects of the former government professedly countenanced, which, he had no doubt, had operated much in cooling the ardour and zeal of the Spanish nation.

Lords Erskine, Grenville, and *Grosvenor*, supported the motion; *Lords Mulgrave* and *Westmoreland* opposed it. On a division, 92 voted in favour of the motion, and 115 against it.

Monday, May 1.

Lord *Buckinghamshire* animadverted, at considerable length, on the impropriety of the conduct of our Commanders in Portugal, in their appointment of a regency, odious to the people of Portugal in general. It had tended materially to weaken the power of that country, by the divisions and jealousies it had occasioned, and had greatly retarded the march of our troops to the assistance of the Spaniards. He expressed the highest satisfaction at the recent appointment of Lord Wellesley to be Ambassador in Spain, and of his brother to be the Commander of the British army. He concluded by moving for a copy of the proclamation issued at Lisbon by Sir H. Dalrymple on the 28th September 1808, and for several other documents. The motion was opposed by the *Earl of Liverpool*, as unnecessary, and as likely to be prejudical to the public service. The regency appointed was what had been originally formed by the Prince Regent. To appoint the same persons again was the shortest process, and at the time expedition was requisite. The motion was supported by *Lords Sidmouth* and *Grenville*, and opposed by *Lord Harrowby*. It was negatived without a division.

Tuesday, May 2.

Lord *Auckland* made his promised motion respecting divorces, which was, that it should be a standing order in that House, not to receive a divorce bill, unless it contained a clause prohibiting the intermarriage of the criminal parties. A debate of some length ensued. The proposal was objected to by *Lords Radnor, Mulgrave*, and *Darnley*, and supported, with much force and eloquence, by the *Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Erskine*, and *Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville* and the *Earl of Liverpool*. The House divided, For Lord Auckland's motion 28; against it 12.

Friday, May 4.

Lord *Selkirk* rose, to submit a motion respecting the character of the affair which took place in 1807, between his Majesty's frigate the Leopard and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake. His Lordship stated a number of circumstances, showing that the American officers must have been aware that the men demanded back were British subjects. The American Government must have been aware of the same thing. Our naval superiority was the source of our greatness, and it was necessary for the support of neutral nations; it ought to be acquiesced in by other States. To support it, he thought it necessary not to submit to such conduct as the Americans had followed. He therefore moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to direct, that, in the negotiation now pending, this point be particularly attended to. The motion was objected to by *Lord Liverpool*, as an encroachment on the Royal prerogative, and negatived without a division.

Monday, May 8.

On the question for receiving the report of the Scots Courts Commissioners bill,

Lord *Grenville* highly disapproved of a bill of such peculiar importance being brought in without notice, and carried so far in its progress in utter silence. It went to extend the time for making the report to November 1810. Now, before they ought to agree to such a delay, the House ought to be informed what progress the Commissioners had made in their inquiries.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended his conduct with respect to the bill; he explained its necessity originally, and if the Noble Lord did not attend, it was not his fault. The Commissioners represented their inability to get through in the time specified in the Courts of Justice bill. The report was received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 21.

Mr *C. Wynne* moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the question of Gen. Clavering's prevarication. After a pretty long speech, he moved, that Gen. Clavering, in his examination on the charges preferred against the Duke of York, had been guilty of prevarication, and that he be committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms. No member spoke in favour of the General, who being taken into custody, Mr Wynne again moved, that he be committed to the prison of Newgate. Ordered accordingly.—(The General continued in jail till the 22d of June, when he was liberated by the prorogation of the Parliament.)

Mon-

Monday, March 27.

EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Mr Rose stated, from an account, which had been presented to the House, of the general return of the exports and imports for the year ending the 5th of January 1809, that notwithstanding the embargoes and other measures of the American Government, the exports of British manufactures, for the last year, exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly a million and a half, and that it had been nearly equal to the best years which the country had ever known.

LOCAL MILITIA.

Lord Castlereagh, after an appropriate exordium, in which he spoke of the unanimity which existed throughout the country, stated to the House, that, since the measures he had suggested were adopted, 250 regiments had been raised, viz. 164 in England, and 90 in Scotland, consisting of 195,191 men; 125,000 volunteers, belonging to various corps, had entered into the local militia. This he could not but consider as a propitious omen. Between 50,000 and 60,000 men had entered into the service, without being in any manner compelled to do so, and without receiving any bounty.—This led him to speak on the subject of bounties more at large. Every district was formerly liable to the operation of a ballot, and, besides, obliged to pay a bounty to those who voluntarily entered. He proposed abolishing the bounty system altogether; but in those instances where parishes preferred raising men by bounty, he did not mean to take away that protection from the ballot. They were, however, to give but one guinea bounty instead of two. To obviate any objection that might be started, as to the difficulty of disciplining them in certain counties, he proposed giving his Majesty the power of having them disciplined in any adjoining county. It did not appear adviseable to suffer the yeomanry cavalry to put themselves under the laws of the local militia; but he had it in contemplation to establish an equality of rank between them. The yeomanry cavalry, he stated, had 5*l.* a year, the local militia but 2*l.* Such a disparity he thought unjust; it was his wish to make their allowances equal, by placing them at 4*l.* each. He thought the public service would be well performed by an army of this description, amounting to 200,000 men; in such a state of organisation, they were not merely a paper army, but a force consisting of the most effective, athletic, healthy men in the kingdom, and commanded by officers alike exalted in rank and wealth. He proposed they should be exercised 28 days in the ensuing year. Here would be a force as well clothed, as well armed, as the regulars, and only inferior to them in that degree, that must naturally be expected, from their not being, like the regulars, incessantly on duty.—With such a force to defend us, every fear of invasion must be dissipated. He concluded, by moving "for leave to bring in a bill to render his Majesty more effectual service, by establishing a permanent local militia."—Leave given.

ABUSES IN THE SALE AND BROKERAGE OF APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, to move for leaving to bring in a bill for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices, &c. He stated, that, by the statute of the 12th of Edward II. a law was made to regulate the office of Lord Keeper, and by the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. that law extended to all law offices under the Crown, the King's Treasury, Customs, &c. The object of the present act was to extend those provisions to all other offices. It did not appear, upon the late investigation, that any offices had been sold by the person having the power of appointment, but by persons who pretended to have an influence in procuring them. He had stated, that a prosecution had been instituted against persons in the city, and unless his Majesty's law officers had been able to find those several persons in a conspiracy for which they were indicted, they would have some difficulty in instituting any process against them, as the law now stood; and the only way in that case, would have been, to indict them for receiving money under false pretences. It would be found, however, that these abuses had not extended to any degree whatever, and the object of the bill, in the first instance, was to make it penal, not only to keep shops for sale of commissions, &c. but also to publish the sale, or circulate advertisements to that effect.—Leave given.

Monday, April 17.

Lord Folkstone, after a number of observations on the abuses that had been lately brought to light, moved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of the corrupt disposal of offices in the State; of the disposal of commissions in the army, contrary to the regulations; and also into the practice of levies; and to report the minutes of their evidence from time to time to the House. This motion occasioned a long debate. It was supported by Lord A. Hamilton and Mr Whitbread; but opposed by Mr Perceval, Mr Canning, and by most of the leaders of the opposition

opposition, as Mr Ponsonby, Mr Tierney, Lord H. Petty, Mr C. Wynne, &c. on the score of its being too general, and in reality accusing all the departments of Government of corruption. Specific charges only, they alleged, should be brought forward, and not general accusations. At last the House divided. For the motion 30, against it 173.

Tuesday, April 18.

Mr Parnell moved for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the currency in Ireland. His object was to prove, that it was expedient the standard coin should bear the same value in Ireland that it does in England. He explained how this might be accomplished. The different Members who spoke admitted the advantage of equalizing the value of the coin, but doubted the possibility of accomplishing it by Mr Parnell's plan. The motion was negatived.

Thursday, April 20.

Mr Ponsonby wished to be informed of the meaning attached to that part of the Spanish treaty which bound his Majesty to aid the Spanish people, and to acknowledge no King of Spain but Ferdinand VII. his legitimate heirs or successors acknowledged by the Spanish nation. *Mr Canning* answered, that the meaning was obviously this, that his Majesty bound himself, while Spain and Great Britain acted their parts faithfully in common against the usurpation of France, to acknowledge no King but such as the Spanish people acknowledged. Ferdinand VII. was now the legitimate King of Spain; but he, with his whole family being in the enemy's country, it might so happen that hereafter another Sovereign might succeed to the throne, from the failure of the present branch of the House of Bourbon. In that event, it was understood that two persons divided the opinion of the Spanish nation. Upon the point of which was the legal successor, the Government of this country might have an opinion; but nothing could be more impolitic than to attempt to impose their judgment on the people of another country. It was to avoid the slightest appearance of this that the treaty was framed in the manner it was, and in the true spirit of the British character, to show that while they acted together, no King of Spain would be received as such by this country, unless the legitimacy of this claim was qualified by the acknowledgment of the Spanish nation. The other alternative put by the Right Hon. Gentleman was obviously unnecessary; for if Spain united with France, and acknowledged the house of Bonaparte, the treaty was consequently null. *Mr Ponsonby* expressed himself satisfied with the answer, though he did not thereby mean to pledge himself to approve of the engagements his Majesty had been advised to enter into.

Tuesday, April 25.

Lord A. Hamilton rose to make a motion of a vote of censure of Lord Castlereagh, for his attempt to facilitate the election of Lord Clancarty to be a Member of Parliament, by means of an Indian writership. He stated the evidence of this attempt, namely, Lord Castlereagh's own acknowledgment, when examined before the Committee appointed to inquire into the abuses of East India patronage, and proposed that that evidence should be read. *Lord Castlereagh* then rose up, and made his defence. He acknowledged the impropriety of the transaction, but stated a variety of circumstances in extenuation of it, and then withdrew. *Lord A. Hamilton* then proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolved—1st, That it appears to this House, from the evidence on the table, that Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in the year 1805, he having just quitted the office of President of the Board of Controul, and being then a Privy Counsellor, and Secretary of State, did place at the disposal of the Earl Clancarty, a Member of the said Board, the nomination of a writership to India, for the purpose of thereby procuring the said Earl Clancarty a seat in this Honourable House.

2d, That it was owing to a disagreement among other subordinate parties to the transaction, that this corrupt negotiation did not take effect.

3d. That Lord Viscount Castlereagh has been by the said conduct guilty of a violation of his duty, of an abuse of his influence and authority as President of the Board of Controul, and also of an attack upon the purity and constitution of this House.

A very long debate ensued. Lord Binning, Mr Manners Sutton, Mr Perceval, and Mr Canning, were the principal speakers in favour of Lord Castlereagh; and Mr W. Wynne, Mr W. Smith, Mr Grattan, Mr Ponsonby, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr Whitbread, and Mr Tierney, were those who chiefly defended the motion of Lord A. Hamilton. At last the house divided. For the original motion 167—Against it 216—Majority for Lord Castlereagh 49. *Mr Canning* had proposed as an amendment, 'That it is the duty of the House to maintain a jealous guard over the purity of election; but, considering the intention to interfere in the election of a Member of Parliament had not been carried into criminal effect, the House does not conceive it

it necessary to come to a criminating resolution upon the subject.'

The House next divided on this amendment. For it 214—Against it 167—Majority 47. Another amendment was proposed to be added by *Mr W. Wynne*, that the House were confirmed in their opinion by the regret expressed by Viscount Castlereagh for his misconduct. This amendment, however, was negatived without a division.

Mr Eden rose to make his promised motion. On the 3d of December, Mr Frere wrote to Sir John Moore, mentioning the disposition of the people of Madrid to defend the place, and requesting him to delay his intended retreat. This letter he dispatched by a Frenchman, and General Moore received it on the 5th of December. He received, at the same time, a dispatch from the Junta of Madrid. Mr Canning had intimated that Ministers were not in possession of this paper. He happened himself to have a correct copy of it, and would read it, with the permission of the House, as a part of his speech. It stated, that Castanos was advancing to Madrid with an army of 25,000 men; that another army was also on its march to Madrid; that the people were determined to defend the town, and had nothing to fear from the French; and concluded by pressing Sir John Moore to advance with his army, to join and support that of Castanos. The dispatch is dated 2d December, and signed by Don T. Morla. On that very day Morla had an interview with the French General, and next day the French took quiet possession of Madrid. Hence there was every reason to believe that this was a snare calculated to draw on the British army to its ruin. Mr Eden's motion was, that a copy of this dispatch be laid upon the table. After some conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

On the motion of *Mr Huskisson*, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the act of the 37th George III. on newspaper restrictions. He stated, that in 1797 an additional three halfpence was laid upon newspapers; and it was agreed that the proprietors should be allowed 12 per cent. duty on stamps, provided they restricted the price of their papers to sixpence. Since that period, owing to the rise in the price of paper, the additional expense of labour, and other circumstances, the present profits were not adequate to the expenditure. Two modes of redress were proposed. The first, to take off the discount altogether, and allow the proprietors to fix their own prices. The second, and he thought the preferable mode, was to continue the discount, and allow the proprietors to raise the price sixpence halfpenny. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill, in order to amend the 37th of Geo. III. relating to the restrictions on newspapers. After some conversation, during which it was stated that the last year's duty on newspapers amounted to two millions, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Friday, April 28.

Lord H. Petty severely animadverted upon the issue of a sum of 80,000l. for the maintenance of Portugueze emigrants during the sitting of Parliament, without consulting the same; and concluded with moving, 'That the applying any sums of money to uses not voted by Parliament, is a misapplication of the public money, and an invasion of the acknowledged right and privilege of the House of Commons." The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he would not differ from the Noble Lord in the principle laid down by him. There were numberless precedents of this being done; and such things happened during the administration of the Noble Lord himself. *Mr Tierney* supported the motion, and *Mr Huskisson* opposed it. The question was negatived.

Monday, May 1.

Mr Orde called the attention of the House to the conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, as explained in the 4th report of the Financial Committee. Their accounts had not been called on by Government, and were 14 years in arrear. Instead of putting the money into the Bank of England, as they were bound to do, they had put it into the hands of private bankers. They had refused to advance L. 50,000 for the service of Government, when they had large sums in their hands; they had taken each L. 27,000 as a remuneration for their services for four years and a half; they had claimed the enormous sum of five per cent. on the gross amount, while, had they even been considered as exposed to risks and losses, they could only have claimed two and a half. He concluded a speech of considerable length by moving several resolutions, the substance of which was, That to permit any persons to hold a pecuniary trust without some check, and without calling regularly for their accounts, must inevitably lead to evils the most serious; that neglect must have existed on the part of Government, in not having called for such accounts; that the Commissioners were chargeable with the most represensible neglect; and in appropriating to themselves the sums they had claimed as a remuneration for their services, had shamefully abused the confidence re-

reposed in them; that the Commissioners stood accountable to the public for such sums, and that their accounts ought to be referred to auditors. A debate of considerable length ensued. At last a division took place; Ayes 77; Noes 102.

Monday, June 19.

Sir Thomas Turton rose to make his motion respecting the determination formed by the Court of India Directors for the peremptory recal of those persons whose appointments to India, as cadets and writers, were procured by corrupt or clandestine influence. He argued, at much length, on the cruelty and injustice, not only of recalling those persons from India, after years of faithful service, but of totally ruining their future prospects, by declaring them incapable of being again employed in the East India Company's service, to the preparation for which the whole study of their youth had been devoted. He concluded by moving, "That this House do not concur with the determination on the part of the Court of Directors to recal from India the persons so obtaining their appointments, and excluding them for ever from the service of the Company, because the House conceived such a measure towards unoffending parties, under such circumstances, as contrary to the spirit of British justice and humanity." Mr Dundas defended the conduct of the Directors, and showed that they could not act otherwise than they had done.—He moved the previous question. A debate of some length ensued. The House at last divided. For the previous question 77; against it 35.

Mr Wardle rose, to show that, by a proper regard to economy, eleven milllons annually might be saved to the nation. In a very long speech, he pointed out a great saving might be effected. The household troops, three thousand, were never employed in service, They might be reduced to 500. The dragoons were 23,400; they might be reduced to 15,000. The foreign troops in our service were nearly 25,000; they ought, he thought, to be all disbanded. He noticed the military roads, the martello towers, the military canal, the fortifications at Dover, all of which he thought useless expenditures of public money. He noticed the expence of levying the taxes, which he considered as too great; the post-office was too expensive; the clothing the local militia was too high; the volunteers ought to serve without pay; about a third part of the total expense of the navy might be saved. These were the chief points noticed. We have not room to be more particular; nor is it of much consequence to our readers that we should, as the speech, from the very nature of it, could be nothing else than a string of assertions unsupported by proof. He concluded by moving for a number of papers. All his motions were agreed to, after Mr Huskisson had animadverted with great ability upon some of the most striking of his assertions.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 20.

The Lord Chancellor submitted to the consideration of the House his promised motion relative to the Roxburgh cause.—He accordingly moved, "That it appeared to their Lordships, the term used in the deed of 1648, 'to the eldest daughter, and her heirs-male,' was meant to the daughters *seriatim*, and that by the term 'heirs male general,' it was also meant the heirs-male of their bodies *seriatim* should be preferred to the heirs-male general. It was therefore clear that the claim of Sir James Innes Kerr was substantiated, if he could satisfactorily prove himself to be the heir-male of the body claiming as such, under the right of Lady Margaret." He should also move, "That the further consideration of this question regarded the action of reduction, which he wished to be postponed till next session". He, lastly, moved, "That the whole of the appeals on the Roxburgh cause be taken into consideration the first cause-day of next session of Parliament." All these motions were unanimously agreed to.

Wednesday, June 21.

At half past three o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earls of Dartmouth, Camden, and Westmoreland, took their seats in their robes, as his Majesty's Commissioners; when the Commons, with the Speaker at their head, being in attendance at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty doubts not that, on your return into your respective counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate, both by instruction and example, a spirit of attachment to those established laws, and that happy constitution, which it has ever been his Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depend the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty

jesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year, and to express the satisfaction which his Majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those services, without any great or immediate addition to the burdens upon his people.

"His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes respecting an increased provision for the poorer clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and deserving the favourable consideration of Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The atrocious and unparallelled act of violence and treachery by which the ruler of France attempted to surprise and to enslave the Spanish nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe, his Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, his Majesty has directed us to assure you, that he is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests, than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

The Lord Chancellor then, in the usual form, prorogued the Parliament to the 10th of August.—By successive Royal Proclamations, it has been further prorogued till the 23d of January next, to be then holden.

Scots Appeals.

The following are the appeals determined by the House of Lords, last session of Parliament, with their determinations generally:—

1. Smith v. M'Neil.—This question was, whether a decree of valuation of tithes, pronounced by the Sub-Commissioners, was defective, because it did not appear that the minister of the parish had been a party to it.—The Court of Session decided, that that was not necessary, the minister not having been a parson, but merely a stipendiary, that is, he had no right to the tithes, but only to the fixed stipend out of them, and of course without direct interest in the valuation.—*Affirmed.*

2. Magistrates of Kirkcudbright v. Affleck.—This was an important case. A prisoner, for debt, had escaped from the prison of Kirkcudbright. The Court of Session found the Magistrates liable in damages, as sufficient care had not been taken. —*Affirmed*, with 80l. costs.

3. Playfair v. M'Donald.—This question was, whether the Principal of the University of St Andrew's had an original and casting vote, or an original vote only, or a casting vote only. The House of Lords found that the Principal had both an original and casting vote, and *reversed* the decision of the Court of Session.

4. Arnot v. Hill, respecting the election of Dr Flint and his Son, to be joint Professor of Medicine in the University of St Andrew's.—*Reversed.*

5. Frank v. Frank. This question was brought to invalidate a will upon two grounds, 1st, because the testator was incapable of making his will; 2d, because one of the witnesses had not seen the testator sign the will, or acknowledge his signature. The Court of Session was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence, upon either of the points, to invalidate the will.—*Affirmed.*

In the appeal respecting the Roxburgh cause, Counsel were heard for six weeks. No decision was given; but the Lord Chancellor delivered his opinion in favour of Sir James Innes, provided he proves his propinquity. Resolutions, respecting his Lordship's opinion, were entered on the journals; and it was also ordered, that the appeals on this question do stand for the first cause day next session of Parliament.

Counsel were also heard at great length upon the Peerage of Borthwick, and the further consideration postponed till next session of Parliament.

During the last 26 sessions of Parliament, 282 appeals from the Court of Session have been heard before the House of Lords, only 39 of which have been totally reversed. This does great honour to the Court of Session, as many of them were cases of great intricacy, doubt, and difficulty. The above statement clearly refutes the unfounded allegation, that one half of the Scots appeals had been reversed.

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Historical Affairs.

Turkey and Russia.

Hostilities betwixt these two nations have been carried on this year with various success, but with great slaughter on both sides. We have no correct details from either army; but the following article shows that victory has decided in favour of the Russians.—

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 7.

"The commander in chief of the Russian imperial army acting against the Turks, General Prince Bagration, has transmitted advice, that immediately after the conquest of the fortresses Taltscha, Isslitchia, Matshi, and Gussowa, the Russian troops attacked with their accustomed bravery, and entirely defeated, a Turkish corps, amounting to about 20,000 men, which had been assembled near Rassewata, under the command of the Seraskier, Gorray-Pasha. According to accounts received from the scene of action, 5000 Turks were left dead on the field, a great number taken prisoners, and 15 cannon and 30 standards, among which were the banners of the Seraskier, fell into the hands of the victors. The Turks who escaped the slaughter fled in the utmost terror and confusion to Kusgun and Silistria, and were pursued 35 wersts.—After this signal victory, the following forts were taken, viz. on the right bank of the Danube, Kusgun, and on the coast of the Black Sea, Kistendschi and Magular. The conquest of these was the forerunner of a still more important military occurrence. On the 14th of September the celebrated and strong fortress of Ismael surrendered; the conquest of which in all former wars of the Ottoman Porte had been purchased by a considerable loss of men, but was now delivered to the victorious arms of his imperial majesty without bloodshed.—The commander lays at the feet of the Emperor the keys of this fortress, together with the capitulation, according to which the garrison and inhabitants, five days after the Russian troops had taken possession of the city, were to leave it, and be sent under an escort to places under the Russian government. By an imperial Ukase of the 17th of September, a recruiting throughout the whole empire, for the army and fleet, is ordered of five males out of every 500."

It appears, by letters from Palermo of the 27th Oct. received at Malta, that Mr Basilico, the British messenger, had been landed there from a Spanish frigate, on his way from Constantinople, charged with important dispatches, the substance of which imported, that the Russians, after various desperate engagements, had so fully succeeded in defeating the Turks, that they had pursued the remnant of their armies almost to the gates of the capital. Should Constantinople at last fall into the hands of the Russians, there can be no doubt but that it will prove a source of discord between Alexander and Napoleon. The former, and indeed almost all his predecessors, since the new creation of the Russian empire by Peter the Great, never ceased to look upon Turkey as the natural object of their ambition. It was always at hand, it was comparatively weak in itself, and only defended by the jealousy which its conquest would not have failed to excite among the other mighty nations of the Continent. Unwilling to afford the latter a cause for war, the Russian emperors contented themselves, in their various campaigns against Turkey, with the acquisition of a few towns or small provinces.—These acquisitions were in themselves too trifling to create envy or apprehension; whilst their incessant succession opened to Russia a secure, though distant prospect of at last possessing the whole of her prey. The overthrow of most of the Continental states, and the repeated conflicts in which France has engaged, as well as the necessity to which the last military exertion of Austria reduced her, of courting the friendship and assistance of Alexander, has supplied him with the most favourable opportunity for gratifying the thirst of his ambition.

SWEDEN.

Abstract of the New Swedish Constitution.

§ 1. to 9.—The government of Sweden shall be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the issue male. The king must be of the true evangelical religion, and must govern conformably to this constitution, and with and by the advice of a council of state (Stats Rad,) the members of which are to be appointed by the king, who is wholly exempt from responsibility, but the members are responsible for their advice. The members must be natives of Sweden, and of the true evangelical faith. The council shall consist of nine members, viz. the minister of state for foreign affairs, the counsellors, of whom three at least must be civil officers, and the chancellor of the court. The secretaries of state shall have a seat in the council, whenever any case belonging to their respective departments shall be under deliberation. A father and a son, or two brothers, cannot be members of the council at the same time. All the affairs of government (except the diplomatic or foreign relations, and the immediate command of the navy and army) shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of the king, assisted by at least three members, exclusive of the acting secretary, which number is required to constitute a council of state for the transaction of business. A minute shall be made of all the proceedings of the council; every member present shall be unconditionally bound to give his advice; but the privilege of deciding is vested in the king, who, by virtue of his prerogative, may assent or dissent from any measure, in opposition to the votes or opinions of all the members. But, in the possible event of the decision of his majesty being repugnant to the constitution and laws, the members are required by the most solemn obligation to remonstrate; and in case any member's opinion shall not be duly recorded, such member shall be deemed guilty of counselling and abetting the king in his unconstitutional decision.

§ 9. to 13.—Before any appeal can be made to the king in council, it must be submitted to the secretary of state, and a council specially appointed for hearing it. Ministerial or political affairs are to be considered and decided by the king, who, in the exercise of his prerogative, must take the advice of his minister of state for foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the council, who are responsible for their advice.

§ 13 to 15.—The supreme command of the navy and army is vested in the king.

§ 16.—The king cannot deprive or cause any subject to be deprived of his life, liberty, honour, or property, without trial and judgment, nor can he harass or persecute any person for his religious opinions, provided the promulgation of them, or the exercise of his religion, be not injurious to the community.

§ 40 to 48—Declare that the prince or king shall be of age at 21, and on his not having heirs male, the Diet shall be assembled and choose a successor. No prince of the blood can marry without the king's consent; neither the crown prince, nor the other princes, can hold any hereditary office. The king appoints all his officers of the court and household.

§ 49.—The states of the kingdom are to be assembled every fifth year at Stockholm.

§ 40 to 90—Regulate the mode of electing members of the Diet.—The king cannot impose any taxes without the consent of the Diet, and the bank is under the immediate controul of the states of the kingdom—The king cannot negociate loans within the kingdom, nor in foreign countries; nor can he sell, dispose of, or alienate any province belonging to the kingdom, nor alter the value of the current coin.

§ 90 to 94—Provide, that if the king continue absent more than a twelvemonth, the Diet must be assembled, and the king informed thereof. That when the successor is not of age, the Diet must be assembled, and appoint a regency to govern during his minority. When the king is 18 years of age, he is to attend the several courts of justice, without, however, taking any part in the decisions.

§ 94 to 107—Explain what is to be done, should the members of the council neglect assembling the Diet, or act contrary to their duty; and enjoins, that at each Diet a committee shall be appointed, for enquiring into the conduct

duct of the ministers, council, and secretaries of state.

§ 108—Regards a committee for superintending the liberty of the press.

§ 108 to 114—State, that no Diet can be of longer duration than three months, except business shall require it. No man, while a member of the Diet, can be accused or deprived of his liberty, for his actions or expressions in his respective state, unless the particular state to which he belongs shall demand it. No officer of the crown must influence, by his authority, the election of a member of the Diet, &c.

WAR IN GERMANY.

We have hitherto only had room for the details of the great battles which have been fought between the main armies of the two grand contending powers, Austria and France, during the war which has just been concluded. But several bold and daring exploits having been performed in different quarters of Germany, in support of the Austrian cause, of these we are now to notice the most prominent.

EXPEDITION OF COLONEL SCHILL.

In the month of April, when hostilities were apparently determined on, a Colonel Von Schill, in the Prussian service, held a private concert with about 30 of his brother officers, who resolved to support him in a brave attempt to oppose the inroad of the common tyrant in the north of Germany. Having, by their joint influence, won over about 7000 of the Prussian soldiers, and having by great exertions, provided themselves with arms and ammunition, artillery and provisions, they entered Mecklenburgh, where they hoisted the standard of the German Eagle. Here Schill was joined by considerable numbers of Mecklenburghers, Brunswickers, Hessians, Pomeranians, &c. so that when he reached Wismar on the 21st of May, he had a well armed body of 16,000 men, (of whom 1500 were cavalry) under his command. His object, however, was undefined, and being far distant from any support, his movements became perplexed. A part of his corps surprized the small fortress of Dommitz on the Elbe: when the next day, these were again surprized by a small body of Dutch and French, and the greatest part of them either killed or made prisoners. Here likewise, a great number of his boats were taken by the enemy, laden with ammunition and provisions. He next threatened to enter Lubeck; but learning that a considerable body of the Danish forces, under General Ewald, had joined the Dutch and French for the protection of that city, he marched for Stralsund, which he reached on the 25th of May, (with only about one half of his force,) and whence, it is said, he intended to pass over to the isle of Rugen. Before, however, he had got the necessary preparations completed, the enemy, consisting of Danes, Dutch, and French, under General Gratien, appeared before the town, in considerable force:—and having forced the gates with cannon, entered the place. Schill collected his force, and attacked the enemy with great bravery. A desperate battle took place, with great carnage on both sides. But the gallant Schill, while heading his soldiers in the great square, receiving a mortal wound, his men began to give way; and a reinforcement coming up to the enemy, the remainder of this brave little corps found it necessary to surrender prisoners of war.

The following is the French General Gratien's account (and we have no other) of the fate of the unfortunate Schill, and his brave followers:—

Stralsund, June 5.

"On the 23d I proceeded from Lunenburg, and crossed the Elbe at Solfpreker, in order to cover the Hanse Towns, drive Schill from Mecklenburg, and gain possession of Dommitz. It being probable that the enemy had made himself master of 100,000 pounds of powder, and that he would repair to Stralsund, in order to defend himself there, I requested the Danish General Ewald to strengthen my left wing by a column of 1500 men, with which he complied.

"Schill was master of all Mecklenburg; he had levied immense contributions, and raised a number of recruits. He possessed the country from Wismar to Rostock, from whence he had driven the Mecklenburg garrison, and taken a number of arms and pieces of cannon, from 12 to six pounders. In the harbours of those two towns he had embarked his sick and wounded in 32 vessels, each of which contained 15 men on board, though they would have held 200 a-piece; a proof that he wanted the vessels for other purposes. When Schill abandoned this post to me, he of necessity threw himself behind the Regnitz, which was in two places defended by Mecklenburg troops. He formed a bridge at Daschaw, and attacked and took prisoners some troops stationed at Damgarten. He then proceeded to Stralsund, which he entered on the 25th of May. He took the French and Mecklenburghers, who were there, pri-

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soners of war, committed the greatest cruelties in the town, and murdered several Frenchmen with his own hand.

" Having delivered the whole of Mecklenburgh, he crossed the Regnitz at Damgarten, and at ten o'clock on the morning of the 31st, I, together with the Danish troops under General Ewald, came before Stralsund. Though the fortifications of this place had been razed, yet there remained a broad and deep ditch, full of water; and Schill with incredible ardour availed himself of the situation, by cutting trenches across the roads, building drawbridges, planting heavy artillery, &c. The town was defended by 5000 or 6000 men. They consisted of 1000 cavalry, of which 600 were Schill's regiment; all the old Swedish deserters, who served the artillery; some foresters, and countrymen of the different counties he had crossed through, and whom he had compelled to go with him; nearly 1500 of the Pomeranian militia who had joined him; Prussian and Austrian deserters, and people of all kinds collected together; and, lastly, a part of the Mecklenburg troops he had taken prisoners, and who afterwards turned their arms against us. Schill had armed all his men with firelocks.

" Having, to cover my design, made a false attack upon the Trepsee gate, I ordered the principal attack to be made on the Kneiper gate, the hornwork of which was defended by 18 cannon of large calibre, and nine other pieces, which maintained a hot fire. I ordered a sudden assault to be made. The 8th regiment, led by Col. Behr, advanced first, and was followed by the 9th, under Col. Vezier. He penetrated into the town, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance. The enemy, however, formed in the town. They fired from the houses, and the corner of every street was the scene of a new engagement. Every where they fought man to man, foot to foot, with great fury. A part of the Dutch, and the whole of the Danish cavalry, fought with Schill's cavalry. In the mean while the batteries between the Trepsee and the Kneiper gates continued to fire upon those of our troops which were still out of the town. Further engagements took place, till the enemy was driven from all his guns. At length, after a severe battle of two hours, the enemy was every where in flight, and our victory was complete.

" The loss of the enemy is inexpressible. Schill and 20 of his officers are killed. Eight hundred were made prisoners. Every day discovers more of them, who were concealed in the houses. They are almost all wounded. The streets were filled with dead bodies. 192 of Schill's followers have escaped. Of these there were 13 hussar officers, of whom seven had been lately appointed by Schill, 158 hussars, and 13 fusileers. These begged permission to return to Prussia, which I allowed, and caused them to be conducted by two Staff officers. When they come to the frontiers, they bound themselves by writing to submit to any punishment the King of Prussia might inflict.

" It is to be observed, that of the 26 officers who left Berlin with Schill, 12 have since been killed, and seven are wounded or prisoners.

(Here follow eulogiums on the different officers, companies, &c.)

" We have set at liberty some Mecklenburghers and French cannoneers. The sixth regiment has taken, in the island of Rugen, a flag and six pieces of cannon, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg; and at Stralsund, 60,000 pounds powder were taken, which had been sent from Denmark.

" We have lost Lieut.-General Carteret, two lieutenant-colonels, besides 12 commissioned officers, killed and wounded. The Danes have lost two officers and three soldiers killed, seven officers and 47 soldiers wounded."

When the French tyrant first heard of Schill's insurrection, he wrote a sharp letter to the King of Prussia respecting him. The unfortunate monarch disavowed all knowledge of the proceeding; on which Bonaparte issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 10,000 francs to any person who should take Schill, dead or alive. After the fatal issue of the battle of Stralsund, his head was sent to Cassel, in order that the soldier who was supposed to have slain him, might receive the reward.

An article, dated Wesel, September 16, states, that on that day, eleven of the companions and adherents of the late unfortunate Schill, all of the rank of lieutenants, were tried by a military special commission

in the hall of the citadel, when the court unanimously pronounced the prisoners guilty, and adjudged them to suffer death.—The sentence of the court was then read in presence of the guard, drawn up under arms, which sentence was ordered to be carried into full execution within twenty-four hours. Among the unfortunate sufferers were many Prussian noblemen, including two Counts, Keller and ——. These unfortunate young men had surrendered by capitulation, trusting to French faith, but they were executed as robbers.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

When Col. Schill entered the Mecklenburgh territory, the Duke of Brunswick Oels resolved to join him, and for this purpose collected about 2000 of his most faithful subjects, and got them arms of different kinds, muskets, pikes, &c. But his junction with Schill being prevented by the advance of some Danish and Dutch troops, he was forced to retire to Carlstadt, on the Weser. From thence he dispatched a trusty officer in a small boat to Heligoland, to communicate his situation. Fortunately, the Aimable frigate, Lord George Stuart, was met near the island. His Lordship, resolving to give him every assistance, collected some small craft, and proceeding instantly to the Weser, got the Duke and his whole patriotic band safely embarked. They proceeded first to Heligoland for some provisions, and on the 10th of August they were all landed at the Isle of Wight. On the 15th his Highness came to London, where he had an affecting interview with his royal sister, the Princess of Wales. His corps have been since taken into the pay of Great Britain, and have been sent to Guernsey, where they arrived on the 22d of November.

TYROLESE.

This brave, hardy, and simple people have made during the late campaign the most extraordinary exertions to oppose the progress of the common tyrant of Europe, and to preserve their antient independence. When the Austrian army had taken the field, and hostilities became evidently inevitable, the Tyrolese flew to arms, and sent a deputation to the Emperor Francis requesting the assistance of a regular Austrian force. The Marquis of Chastellar was dispatched with 20,000 men, in April, to their support. They were attacked on different sides by corps of French, Bavarians, and Saxons;—but the mountainous nature of the country, and their knowledge of the passes, were favourable to the patriots, and their mode of fighting. In the course of a few weeks they had made considerable slaughter among their invaders, particularly of the Bavarians, who were most in advance, and who lost upwards of 5000 men, and many officers. The defeat of the Archduke John's army in Italy, and his subsequent retreat to Hungary, leaving the French army in that quarter disengaged, Bonaparte ordered it to advance against the Tyrolese. This force was too great for Chastellar, and his brave but undisciplined comrades, to make head against, with any chance of success. They, however, made a gallant stand, and in a variety of petty skirmishes with the advanced guard of the enemy, gained some partial advantages. Chastellar's force having been much reduced, and the difficulty of obtaining provisions in such a barren country increasing, he was obliged to quit the Tyrol, and effected his retreat to Hungary with some loss. Bonaparte, enraged at the trouble and loss he had sustained by this interference in behalf of the Tyrolese, proclaimed Chastellar an outlaw, and declared it lawful for any person to put him to death. He has, however, escaped the fangs of the tyrant.

After the battle of Aspern, on the 22d of May, the French troops were withdrawn to reinforce the main army at Vienna, which left the Tyrolese time to recover themselves, to collect arms and provisions, and to concert their future operations. This pause was of essential service to this oppressed people, for they had soon a more arduous contest to engage in. After the armistice had been concluded betwixt the Austrians and the French in July, Bonaparte took this opportunity to detach a considerable force, near 40,000 men, under General Lefebvre, early in August, in order to complete effectually the subjugation of the poor Tyrolese. The latter had, in the mean time, mustered in pretty strong bodies, and headed by one Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper at ——, a bold, enterprizing, intelligent, hardy fellow, disposed themselves in different quarters to oppose a desperate resistance to the attacks of the enemy.

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They again seized all the passes, which they blocked up with huge masses of rock, which they cut out and rolled down from the mountains. The Saxon division, under General Deroi, consisting of 6000 men, were ordered first to advance. They were not opposed at first; till having got a considerable way into the country, they were assailed from the mountains with large stones and showers of bullets; which made great havock among the enemy. A strong body of Tyrolese having assembled in their rear, the Saxons found it not only impossible to advance farther, but saw their retreat almost cut off. This, however, they attempted, but only about 1500 of their whole body escaped, leaving behind their cannon, baggage and carriages, all of which were destroyed. The Bavarian corps suffered in the same proportion;—and even the main body of 24,000 French, under Lefebvre, after some desperate efforts to bring the Tyrolese to a general action, were compelled to retreat to Inspruck, having nearly expended their ammunition and provisions.

The following particulars of Lefebvre's expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, were communicated by a Saxon Major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days:—

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of the Tyrolese stationed upon and round the Brenner, we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels to have been dispersed by a short cannonade, and already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by small corps, which continued falling back, after an obstinate though short resistance. Among others, I perceived a man, full 80 years old, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death amongst our ranks with every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, Hurrah! struck the first man to the ground with a ball, seized hold of the second, and, with the ejaculation, *in God's name!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below.

"Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock, *Stephen! shall I chop it off yet!* to which a loud *nay* reverberated from the opposite side. This was told to the Duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance; at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van, consisting of 4000 Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard hallooed over our heads, *Hant! for the most holy Trinity!* Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed—*In the name of the holy Trinity! Cut all loose above!* and, ere a minute had elapsed, were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones, and trees, hurled down upon us. All of us were pertified. Every one fled that could; but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains, in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had got these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were reassembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after the Tyrolese appeared, headed by Hofer, the innkeeper. After a short address from him, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets, with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, threw or pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter! By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared, and set at liberty.

"When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer, under the canopy of Heaven; a scene so awfully solemn, that it will ever be present to my remembrance. I joined in the devotion, and never in my life did I pray more fervently."

The Tyrolese have sent two deputies to London, to solicit some pecuniary assistance, to enable them to subsist through the winter, their country having been totally exhausted of every thing necessary for the support of man or beast. They have published the following affecting statement.

SUBSTANCE OF THE STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTIES TO BRITAIN.

The country of Tyrol and the seven principalities of Voralberg have, for a series of centuries, constituted an hereditary portion of the imperial house of Austria. The people inhabiting these countries distinguished themselves in every war by such undaunted valour, that the Emperors successively conferred upon them very considerable privileges. During the seventeenth and the last centuries, when the Swedes, French, and Bavarians, made such rapid advance

advances in the German empire, those provinces always repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. In the year 1703, particularly, when the Bavarian army had penetrated into the Tyrol, it was so ill received, that scarcely a few remained to attend their elector back. The attachment of the Tyroleans and Voralbergers to their Emperors was always firm; for they governed them with signal and paternal mildness, faithfully preserving their privileges. Thus, though not blessed either with a delicious climate, or a fertile soil, these pastoral nations, not aware of their poverty, led a very contented and happy life in their cottages, until the war of the French revolution broke out. The valleys were inhabited by thousands of persons who, before that period, had never been a soldier; but thenceforward whole armies traversed their country, some proceeding to the interior of Germany, and others going to Italy. The poor inhabitants furnished them gratuitously with provisions and all sorts of necessaries, and thereby put themselves to great inconvenience. Still, they not only refrained from murmurs, but evinced their loyalty by the erection of a corps of Tyrol and Voralberg chasseurs, called the Tyrol Fieldyagers, all of them volunteers and natives; who, in addition to their pay, were allowed by their country nine creutzers each man daily. It is to be observed, that the male population in those mountains is, from its eighth year, trained to the use of the gun, by hunting, as well as firing at targets.—Such superior marks-men, as this ancient practice makes them, must, it may easily be supposed, prove a great addition to any army. In fact, they have ever uncommonly signalized themselves in all Austrian wars. Yet they could not stem the current of disaster which overwhelmed the arms of their government, and in 1794 the enemy approached their frontiers.

The Emperor now summoned his brave and beloved Tyrol and Voralberg subjects, reminding them of their ancient fame for sharp-shooting. But they had anticipated the summons by organizing, of their own accord, a levy en masse. They hastened to the defence of the frontiers, and thus preserved their countries from invasion.

In 1798, the enemy again attempted to make inroads from Italy, Switzerland, the Grisons, and Suabia. He only succeeded on the side of the Grisons, where the passes were but weakly guarded, as the main force had been dispatched towards Suabia and Italy, where the enemy likewise was strongest. Still the invaders kept only four days possession of the Psintschgau, when they were vigorously driven back upon the Grisons and the Engadine, though, in their retreat, they pillaged and burnt the towns of Mals and Glurens.

War having again broke out in 1799, their frontiers were again menaced. The inhabitants immediately repaired thither to guard them, and, in 1800, when Marshal Massena had crossed the Rhine near Feldkirk, in the Voralberg, with a very superior and victorious force, he was there, as well as near the almost impregnable mountain-fortress of St Luciensteig, so completely defeated, as to lose several thousands in killed and prisoners, besides a great quantity of field-pieces and ammunition. They also dispossessed him of the Grisons, and pursued, him, in company with other troops, as far as Zurich.

After a few months quiet, the flames of war kindled more furiously than ever in 1801. The inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg were at once attacked on every side, so as to be rendered dubious whither to carry relief first. Notwithstanding, the enemy was valorously checked at every point, and suffered, especially on the banks of the Scharnitz, a dreadful discomfiture; unfortunately their individual bravery could not retrieve the general cause. By the terms of the armistice entered into after the disastrous battle of Hohenlinden, the Tyrol and Voralberg countries, that had constantly bid defiance to the victorious troops of France, were surrendered as pledges. It was then that the real hardships of these poor mountaineers began. Their barren countries, even before drained of their little pittance, were now obliged to maintain a body of French troops, in addition to a corps of Austrians. The savage foreigners were destitute of every thing, and all their wants were to be supplied. This dreadful calamity lasted three months, a calamity which the ever unsubdued Tyrolese and Voralbergers imagined themselves to have little deserved by their firm attachment to their Emperors.

Bonaparte's insatiable ambition having stirred up war once more in 1805, he ordered the Tyrolese and Voralbergers to be attacked in every point.—Marshal Ney, on the banks of the Scharnitz, repeated his attack thrice. He was driven back with immense slaughter. The same fate was shared by the Bavarian Generals Deroy and Siebbein, who made a vigorous assault upon Kufstein and the pass of Straub.

These efforts, however, were unable to counterpoise the disastrous surrender of Ulm by General Mack, and the calamitous issue of the engagement of Austerlitz; in consequence of which, Bonaparte, in the peace of Presburg, made the cession of the Tyrol and Voralberg an express condition.

It is not in the power of language to describe

describe the feelings of the honest Tyroleans and Voralbergers on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence. Ever since 1794, when the revolutionary war began, their brilliant victories had not been sullied by any defeat. They were an heroic people, in the literal sense of the word. Yet the reward of their loyalty was a fate which usually falls to the lot of the dastardly. To render their calamity more poignant, these indigent shepherds found themselves involved in the immense debt of twenty millions of florins.

The Emperor of Austria did what he could to alleviate this heavy misfortune; he stipulated, that the privileges of the Tyrolese and Voralbergers should remain entire. But is there any one so credulous, or so uninformed of the grand events of the day, as to suppose that Bonaparte could be bound by any engagement? Faithful only to his usual treachery, he no sooner had the invincible Tyrolese and Voralbergers in his grasp, than he imposed upon them contributions of every kind, without remitting a single creutzer; and having taken this barbarous revenge, he surrendered them to his recently created King of Bavaria.

This prince, in his turn, made a point of impoverishing and oppressing his new acquisitions. Not satisfied with raising heavy contributions, he overthrew their ancient constitution, which they had preserved for a series of ages, abolished the representative states, in order to obstruct the way to all popular remonstrances, and seized the provincial, pupillary, and credit funds. He moreover confiscated all ecclesiastical property, abolished the prelacies and convents, and sold all public buildings, to replenish his empty coffers. What proved more painful to the inhabitants than all these oppressions, was the disposal of the ancient and original castle of the Counts of the Tyrol.

Every successive month was marked with new exactions and taxes, that were levied with the utmost rigour. Coin had become uncommonly scarce, and the Bavarian government enhanced the embarrassment arising from this circumstance, by depreciating the Austrian bank bills, which were still in circulation, to one half of their nominal value. This operation caused to the countries in question a fresh loss, amounting to at least twenty millions of florins.

To crown all these oppressive measures, Bavaria had it in contemplation to change the very names of the provinces of Tyrol and Voralberg, by calling them after the principal rivers, and incorporating them with her own dominions.

These excessive hardships lasted three years. Petitions and complaints were not only rejected, but, by an express law, absolutely prohibited.

When, therefore, in the beginning of the current year, it appeared certain that a new contest between Austria and France was inevitable, the intelligence was greeted by the poor Tyroleans and Voralbergers, as the rising sun is hailed by the shepherd. Scarcely had they received the news of the actual movements of the two hostile armies, before they rose in a mass. Their outset was brilliant beyond expectation. The troops of the enemy sent against them consisted of 27,000 men, whom they resolutely attacked at all points.—Their victory was complete; those of the enemy who escaped with their lives being either wounded or taken prisoners. Among the latter were two generals; the sharpshooters took, besides, a quantity of cannon, ammunition, arms, and several stand of colours. This memorable battle was fought on the 10th and 11th of April last. The merit of it belonged solely to the valorous inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg; for the regular Austrian army, hastening to their relief, did not join them before the 13th of April; it was received by the conquerors with drums beating and colours flying, while shouts of joy, and "Long live our beloved emperor Francis!" rent the air.

Those who know the mildness of Bonaparte's temper will be able to conceive an idea of the impression which this news made upon him. He instantly directed Marshal Lefebvre, supported by the Bavarian generals Wreden, Deroy, and Sibbein, at the head of 24,000 men, to march against the Tyrolese by the way of Salzburg. General Rusca, with 8,000 men, was ordered to advance from Italy, while General Ferron approached from Carinthia, and General Marmont from Bavaria and Suabia, with from 6 to 7,000 troops more.

This was certainly a formidable force, which would have conquered, and even annihilated, any other two nations of equal numbers. The conflict, indeed, was obstinate and terrible; but the enemies were defeated, all but Lefebvre, whose force was too large, and whose devastations and cruelties were such as to spread terror everywhere. He burnt towns and villages, and gave quarter to no one. The aged were suspended from trees, and then shot. The pregnant women were even ript up, and their breasts cut off, while their embryos were crammed down their throats, to put an end to the shrieks and moanings of the wretched victims. If a Tyrolese or Voralberger, bearing arms, had the misfortune

to fall into their hands, they immediately tore out his tongue. The children were cut down without mercy, and most frequently carried about transfixed with bayonets. A number of these innocents happening to return from school, were met with and driven by these monsters into some barns, and burnt alive.

Lefebvre and his cannibals, imagined to be able to intimidate the Tyrolese and Voralbergers by such cruelties, but they had the very opposite effect. The Tyrolese sharpshooters now resembled bloodthirsty lions; they rushed upon Lefebvre, and totally defeated him. Thousands of the enemy were slain, and the general, accompanied only by a few remnants of his great force, sought safety in an ignominious flight directed towards Vienna.

The result of this complete victory was, that the Tyrol and Voralberg, being now free from their invaders, served as an asylum to those Austrian prisoners who had been taken by the French at Ratisbon, Aspern, and Esslingen, and who found little difficulty in making their escape. About ten thousand profited by this opportunity; they were nearly naked, and the expence of clothing and arming them anew proved no small burthen to their hospitable friends.

Another advantage of this victory displayed itself in the superior courage with which it inspired the conquerors. They now sallied forth beyond their frontiers to seek the enemy. In Bavaria, they advanced as far as Munich, the capital city. In Suabia, they took Kempten, pushing on beyond Memmingen and Ulm. In Italy, they proceeded to within a few miles of Verona, and some corps overran Carinthia and Salzburg, then already in the power of the enemy, so as to become to a great degree masters of those countries.

Notwithstanding these successes, the conquerors were guilty of no cruelties or acts of oppression—Not a single house was pillaged by them, not a barn laid in ashes. No peasant was ever taken prisoner or insulted. The wounded enemies were particularly taken care of. It was the usual practice to carry them on shoulders into some house. The Tyrolese and Voralbergers acted throughout from an honourable ambition, to shame their cruel enemies, and convince them of the superior humanity of poor German mountaineers.

Neither France nor any of her allies can adduce a single instance of their prisoners having been ill treated either in the Tyrol or Voralberg, though the prisoners from either country were tortured, murdered, or ill used by the French.

All these glorious achievements, however, could not arrest the progress of the enemy in other quarters. In fine, an armistice was again concluded. The corps of Austrian troops left in the Tyrol, and consisting for the most part of the abovementioned refugees, was suddenly recalled, and carried away all the ordnance and ammunition which the Tyrolese had taken. Thus the latter found themselves compelled to abandon their conquests, and satisfy themselves with guarding their own frontiers.

Lefebvre, Rusca, Ferron, and other Generals, penetrated once more as far as Inspruck, the capital of the Tyrol, repeating their former devastations and cruelties. But the indignation excited by the re-appearance of those inhuman chiefs was such, that the very women, whose business had hitherto been confined to conveying the prisoners to places of safety, assembled in numbers, and put to death 640 of the enemy near Landeck; and though the whole force of the enemy amounted to about thirty thousand, they were attacked by the Tyrolese and Voralbergers, who had risen *en masse*, with such irresistible fury, that those who saved themselves by flight were pursued to a great distance, so as to be unable, during the space of 24 hours, to allay their thirst with a draught of water.

It was in vain that Bonaparte, on hearing this new disaster of his arms, detached Marshals Macdonald and Bessieres, with picked troops, against the Tyrolese. They were routed, and obliged to return.

From the concurring accounts in the Dutch, German and French papers, which are copied into the daily prints of London, it is placed beyond all doubt that the Tyrolese and Voralbergers persevere in their obstinate resistance to the French and their allies.

They are, indeed, now free, but at the expence of very uncommon sacrifices. Numbers of them mourn their fathers, brothers, not slain in battle, but, for the most part, murdered in the most inhuman manner. Four towns and twenty-six flourishing villages are reduced to heaps of ashes, not to mention the destruction of a large number of detached cottages. These calamities are felt more sensibly in a climate which is very far from being mild. The mountains of the Tyrol and Voralberg have, ever since the beginning of October, been covered with snow and ice. The inhabitants, though accustomed to subsist upon the hardest fare, can, after so many devastations, pillages, conflagrations, and hardships of every kind, scarcely get wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. Multitudes at this moment are happy in being allowed some little corner in a crowded barn, stable, or hut.

In

In spite of all these sufferings, they are fully determined never to listen to any accommodation with Bonaparte, or consent to be again governed by the iron sceptre of Bavaria. This determination, though it may appear rash, can be satisfactorily accounted for, from the above stated cruelties, exactions, and oppressions. All, to a man, trained to the most skilful use of the rifle; inured to the inclemencies of the seasons; defended by huge mountains, accessible to none but themselves; surrounded in every direction by, and allied to mountaineers that are animated with the same love of independence; reared up and happy in poverty; religious; virtuous from habit; utter strangers to luxury; preferring their barren mountains to the most fruitful soils; and above all, remembering the horrible outrages committed by the order of Bonaparte, to whom they have to oppose one hundred and fifty thousand sharpshooters, in a country where no regular armies can act, and where they, and they alone, know the paths to procure supplies, if they have but the means to purchase them: Such a hardy, stubborn, and athletic race of men, are very formidable enemies. Such they have certainly proved to France; and no peace which their beloved prince may have been compelled to enter into will induce them to become a party to it. They are firmly resolved either to conquer or die.

D. Schoenecher.
Muller, Major.

London, November 13, 1809.

Expedition to Holland.

The Expedition to Holland (of which the official accounts have been given in our Magazines for August and September) has terminated, but without the success that was expected. The delay that was necessary for the reduction of Flushing, in order to ensure the complete possession of the island of Walcheren, gave time for the French to assemble a very strong force on both banks of the Scheldt, and to fortify Antwerp, Lillo, &c. in such a manner, as to render it extremely hazardous for the comparatively small force which remained of the British army for such a service, to make any attempt upon them. Add to this, a most dreadful mortality had broken out early among our troops, occasioned chiefly by the use of the bad water in the island. A considerable number both of officers and men had died. No prospect remaining, therefore, of any future operations being of any service to the country, Lord Chatham thought it proper and prudent to evacuate South Beveland, in the beginning of September. In the course of that month, several divisions of the army, with the Commander in Chief and most of the General Officers, together with a great part of the fleet, returned to England. About 14,000 men were left in Walcheren, under the command of Lieut.-General Don, and Major Generals Earl of Dalhousie, Montresor and Dyott. About the beginning of October, we are told, that near one half of this force were sick, and unfit for duty. It seems to have been long a matter of doubt, and of serious consideration with the British government, whether it was prudent or expedient to retain possession of this island during the winter. From the circumstance of some additional regiments, with several companies of artillery, having been sent out, together with the erection of strong and extensive batteries all round Flushing, particularly to the sea, it was generally imagined that it was to be kept. We understand, however, that General Don has expressed his sentiments to Government on the necessity of its immediate evacuation; -arising, no doubt, from the increase of the number of sick, —from their slow recovery in such a damp unwholesome climate,—from the great difficulty in obtaining, at such a stormy season of the year, and through such a dangerous navigation, the necessary supplies of provisions for the army, all of which must come from England;—and lastly, from the small national advantage that would accrue to Great Britain, when compared with the enormous expence attending its possession.

Government therefore determined at last upon its evacuation; and the necessary orders having been sent out, the troops were withdrawn from Middleburgh, and other places on the island, and the whole concentrated at Flushing; from whence they began to embark on the 25th of November. The great basin of Flushing, which held the whole French fleet previous to the arrival of the English, has been destroyed, and mines were laid under the dock gates to blow them up as soon as the final evacuation of the place was completed.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The advantages gained by the Duke del Parque's division over the enemy, on the 18th of October, have been followed up with further success.—By the following official letter, from Lieut. Colonel Carrol to Earl Bathurst, dated Salamanca, Oct. 26. we learn that the Spaniards had got possession of that city, after driving the French from it.

Head quarters, Salamanca, Oct. 26.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 21st of October, the Duke del Parque moved forward with his army from Tamames to Carrascal del Obispo, and having pushed on a column towards Matilla and Jejo, (as if with an intention of approaching Salamanca by Muniguela,) proceeded to his left by a rapid lateral movement towards Ledesma, where we crossed the Tormes on the 23d. On the 24th, we arrived at Amenara; and on the morning of yesterday, (the 25th,) reached the heights which command Salamanca to the northward, where the patriots had the mortification to learn that the enemy, having had intimation of our approach, evacuated the town the preceding night, retreating precipitately to Toro, taking with him a quantity of church plate, and other articles of plunder. The entrance of our army into this town yesterday presented a most gratifying spectacle. The different brigades, successively forming in the spacious and beautiful square, proclaimed, with loud and reiterated vivas, their beloved Fernando, whilst the bands of the different corps played several popular and patriotic airs; nor did the zeal of the Patriots suffer them to omit the tribute of their gratitude to their sincere and firm ally; and God save king George and Fernando, were alternately repeated during the entire of the day. Amidst the universal joy which pervaded our ranks, a small portion of regret was discernible, occasioned by the escape of the enemy, which the soldiers had already considered as their captives. The advance of our column by Matilla induced the enemy to suppose that we should have approached Salamanca by Muniguela, and consequently drew their attention to that quarter, which presented them many favourable positions, and from whence the passage of the Tormes is difficult. So judicious, rapid, and marked was our march by Ledesma, that the enemy was totally ignorant of our real point of attack, until our arrival at Almanara, a village about three leagues from hence. It is well ascertained that the first intimation Marchand had of our approach from Ledesma, reached him at six o'clock on the evening of the 24th; at eight o'clock his orders for retreat were issued with the utmost secrecy to the commanders of brigades; at ten o'clock the infantry, and at twelve the cavalry, commenced their march; and so great was their apprehension of pursuit, that they did not halt until they reached Toro. The enemy's loss, in killed and prisoners, at the battle of Tamames, exceeds 1200; and by information we can collect, from the best authorities here, their wounded amounts to 2000, of which number a great proportion are officers: one general, one colonel, several subaltern officers, and 75 privates, died of their wounds, on the night of their retreat from Tamames.—Illuminations will take place here this night, and to-morrow a solemn *Te Deum* will be celebrated in thanksgiving for the signal victory gained at Tamames over the enemies of liberty and religion. The victory of Tamames, and our entrance into Salamanca, will no doubt prove highly beneficial to our cause. This army, (which will daily increase in numbers,) now feels a degree of confidence in its powers hitherto unknown to it. I have the honour to be, &c.

The affairs of Spain have for some time imported the near approach of a great crisis; many of which may be expected to accompany the revolutionary movements of every nation. Private letters from Cadiz, of the date of 19th October, have been lately received, by which we find, that several persons have been arrested and imprisoned at Seville by order of the Supreme Junta, among whom is Palafox, the brother of the hero who defended Saragossa. The nature of the crime of which these persons are accused is not even mentioned. We think it will be found, that this revolution is of a very different character from that which was so generally anticipated. Instead of an insurrection of the people against the Junta, it is a bold and hazardous

erdous experiment of the Supreme Council, to criminate those who have been supposed the avowed advocates of the rights of the mass of the community.

The following account of the causes which led to the late arrests at Seville has appeared, and from the circumstantial nature of it, it is supposed to be derived from the noble person by whose interposition the junta was preserved: When the Marquis Wellesley was at Seville, information was communicated to him, that a plot had been formed to seize the whole of the junta, in the middle of the night, while they were engaged in council, to put to death some, and to send off others to South America, to declare a regency, and to place at its head the old Cardinal Bourbon, the Duke del Infantado, the Marquis de Romana, and two others; that the duke's regiment of guards, then at Seville, were to be the principal actors in the plot. The Marquis could not, of course, suffer such a design to be carried into execution, without giving notice to the junta, which he did immediately.—The junta were in a dreadful state of alarm, and threw themselves upon the protection of his Lordship, who promised to go instantly to the Duke del Infantado, but urged the imperious necessity of their attending to the popular wishes, convoking the cortes, and making several reforms in the administration of affairs. This was promised, and the marquis had a conference with the Duke del Infantado, who exerted his influence so effectually with his regiment of guards, that the design was not carried into execution. The junta, relieved from the danger that had alarmed them, contrived to remove the duke's regiment, and to introduce other troops upon whom they could depend.—They then shewed a reluctance to fulfil the promise they had made.—The greatest indignation was again excited against them, and the Marquis of Romana is understood to have made a long speech to them, in which he upbraided them in the most cutting terms.—Fearful of the popular vengeance, the cortes were at length agreed to be convoked.

Naval Intelligence.

Destruction of a French Convoy.

It appears that the French garrison in Barcelona had been reduced to great distress for want of provisions, by the activity of the Spaniards, who had scoured the whole country round, and had compelled the enemy to confine themselves within the city. In consequence great preparations had been made at Toulon, for the relief of Barcelona; and it is said that 16 sail of the line, and 160 transports, with 25,000 troops on board, as a reinforcement to the French army in Spain, were equipped and ready for sea at that port. Some accounts state, that this large force had actually sailed, but returned to port in a few hours. On the 21st of October, a part of it, consisting of three ships of the line, four frigates, and twenty large transports, left Toulon.—Lord Collingwood, having got early intelligence of the enemy's preparations and destination, had stationed his fleet so that it could hardly escape. We have the pleasure consequently to announce, that this squadron has been all taken or destroyed, with the exception of one frigate. The following dispatches from Lord Collingwood to the Secretary of the Admiralty were published in a London Gazette Extraordinary of the 29th of November.

Ville de Paris, off St Sebastian, Oct. 30.

Sir,

By my letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships would be informed of the intelligence I had received relative to the intended movements of the French squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station to St Sebastian.—On the night of the 22d inst. the Pomone joined, and Capt. Barrie (who, with indefatigable perseverance had, with the Alceste, watched the port of Toulon) informed me, that the day before, several of the enemy's squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when he left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbour.—They had a numerous convoy with them, and as this movement was made with the first of an easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the westward. I immediately made the necessary signals for the squadron to be prepared for their reception, and placed the three frigates and sloop (Pomone, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel,) to windward, to give notice of the enemy's approach.

On the following morning (the 23d,) soon after eight o'clock, the Volontaire made a signal for a fleet to the eastward. At ten the Pomone made the signal that the enemy had hauled to the wind, and the convoy separating from the ships of war, (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigates, two smaller frigates or store ships, and a convoy of about 20 sail of vessels,) I ordered Rear-Admiral Martin to chase them, with eight of the best sailing ships, which, standing on contrary tack, might take advantage of the changing of the wind, which was then variable.

At two P. M. the Pomone having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening she burnt two brigs, two bombards, and a ketch. The enemy, before dark, was out of sight, and the ships chasing not much advanced, were standing to the northward, while the squadron with me stretched to the southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chasing ships were in sight.

This morning Rear Admiral Martin joined with his division, having again fallen in with the enemy on the 24th, off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the Robuste, of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Baudin, and the Leon, of 74, off Frontignan, were the day following set fire to by the enemy. The Boree, of 74 guns, and a frigate, ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, where there is little probability of either of them being saved.

I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear-Admiral Martin, and of the Captains of the ships who were with him in the pursuit.

I enclose Rear-Admiral Martin's letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on three great ships of the enemy, being thus destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Boree, when she was pushing ashore at Cette; of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road.

The other part of the French squadron are found to remain in Toulon, by the ships which have since examined that port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

II. Letter from Admiral Martin to Lord Collingwood, dated Canopus, at sea, October 27.

My Lord—In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland. In the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning, the 25th, the same ships were again seen, and chased between Cette and Frontignan, where they ran on shore: two of them (an 80 gun ship, bearing a Rear-admiral's flag, and a 74,) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close enough to the enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for, in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th, I sent the boats to sound, meaning, if possible, to buoy the channel (if any had been found) by which the enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire.

From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost; and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries.

Your Lordship must be well aware that nothing but the great press of sail carried by his Majesty's ships, and the good look-out kept, could have enabled them to close with those of the enemy, from the distance they were at the time they commenced the chase. I have the honour to be, &c.

III.

III. Letter from Admiral Lord Collingwood, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ville de Paris, off Rosas, November 1.

Sir—When the enemy's convoy was chased, on the 23d ult. their transports separated from the ships of war, and, under the protection of an armed store-ship, two bombards, and a zebec, made for the Bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention, and, on the 26th, the Apollo was sent off Rosas, to examine what vessels were there, and how far they were in a situation assailable.

The next day I appointed the ships Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland, for this service, under the orders of Captain Hallowell, to bring them out, if the wind was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them.—The state of the wind and sea would not permit this operation until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the bay, and anchored about five miles from the castle of Rosas, under the protection of which castle, of Trinity fort, and of several other newly erected batteries, the convoy, consisting of eleven vessels, five of them armed, as per accompanying list, were moored.

The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were put under the orders of Lieutenant Tailour, first lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the attack of the enemy, who, altho' he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprise against him, was found vigilant, and completely upon his guard. The ship, which was a smaller sort of frigate, was inclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-boat advanced ahead of her for the look out; on being hailed, and the alarm gun fired, our boats stretched out; the crews, at the highest pitch of animation, filling the air with their cheers; each division took the part previously allotted to it; the armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the enemy made; all their armed vessels were well defended; but the British seamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected; and besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the castle, the forts in the bay, the gun-boats and musketry from the beach kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day, every ship or vessel was either burnt or brought off, aided by the light winds, which then came from the land; and the whole of the convoy that came from Toulon, for the supply of the French army in Spain, has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate, which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship, not since heard of.

I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprise has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it.

In the first place, success greatly depended upon the previous arrangement, which was made by Captain Hallowell, with a judgment and foresight which distinguishes that officer in every service he is employed on: the division of the boats, the preparations of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole, and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The brigs were under sail, as near the vessels attacked as the light winds would allow, and Captain Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their commanders, Crawley, Raitt, and Wilson. The first lieutenant, Tailour, led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers, as if each was ambitious of his place, and desired to be first; the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves.

I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I inclose a list. Lieutenant Tait, of the Volontaire, an excellent and brave young officer, and Mr Caldwell, master's mate of the Tigre, a youth of great promise, were the only officers slain.

Many officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of lieutenants Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Maude, and the Hon. W.

W. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Tigre.—*Killed*, James Caldwell, master's mate, and three seamen.—*Wounded*, Lieut. John Tailour, and 9 seamen and marines.

Cumberland.—*Killed*, 2 seamen.—*Wounded*, Lieut. John Stuart, John Webster, master's mate, and 13 seamen and marines.

Volontaire.—*Killed*, Lieutenant Dalhousie Tait, and one seaman.—*Wounded*, 13 seamen and marines, and the Hon. J. A. Maude, Lieutenant, and John Armstead, midshipman, volunteers from the Ville de Paris, both slightly.

Apollo.—*Killed*, 3 seamen and marines.—*Wounded*, Lieut. J. Begbie, Lieut. J. Forster, severely, and three seamen and marines.

Topaze.—*Killed*, 4 seamen.—*Wounded*, 8 seamen and marines.

Tuscan.—*Wounded*, Lieut. Pascoe Duun, and one seaman.

Philomel and *Scout.*—None killed or wounded.

Total 15 killed, 55 wounded.

List of Ships taken and destroyed in the Bay of Rosas.

Burnt.—L'Emproye ship of war, (armed as a storeship) 600 tons, 22 guns, 116 men.—Victoire, 14 guns, 80 men.—L'Assacien, 25 muskets, 20 men.—Union, 120 tons, laden with biscuit.—Le Bien Aime, 150 tons.—Notre Dame de Rosaire, 150 tons.—Notre Dame de Grace, 90 tons.—The three last had landed their cargoes.

Taken.—Bombard le Grondire, 8 guns, 45 men, laden with biscuit.—Le Normande, 10 guns, 48 men.—Le Dragon, 200 tons, laden with biscuit.—L'Indien, 200 tons, laden with corn and flour.

SURRENDER OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS TO THE BRITISH FORCES.

The London Gazette of Tuesday Dec. 5. has furnished us with the particulars of the operations for the reduction of the Ionian islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, at the last of which only any considerable resistance appears to have been made. This enterprise was entrusted to Capt. Brenton, who had great difficulties to encounter in his approach to the castle of Capsal, which defended itself with great resolution for several hours. In the course of the above expeditions, a number of vessels of various descriptions, together with large quantities of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, have fallen into our hands.

The following are the official accounts.

Copy of a letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ville de Paris, off St Sebastian, the 30th of October.

Sir,

My letter of the 4th August informed their lordships of the proposal I had made to Sir J. Stuart, that the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. should be seized on, before the French could turn their regard from the defence of Naples, to strengthen other points, and in which letter, I enclosed you a copy of the instructions I had sent to Admiral Martin, to be delivered to Captain Sprangler, of the Warrior, whom I had selected to the command of the naval part of the expedition. The change which at that time had taken place in the state of the armies in the north required the General's consideration, whether an adequate force might be spared from the army, and delayed their departure from Sicily, until the 23d September, when the Warrior sailed from Messina, with the Philomel sloop and transports, carrying about 1600 troops, under the command of General Oswald. The Spartan at the same time sailed for Malta, with Mr Foresti and Count Cladan, a Cephalonian gentleman, who had for some time taken refuge at Malta, and whose local knowledge and influence in the country I hoped would be advantageous to the service. Orders were also sent to Captain Eyre, of the Magnificent, to join them with the Corfu squadron.

I have great satisfaction in informing you of the success of this expedition, and that the French garrisons in Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, after a faint resistance, surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the people liberated from the oppression of the French, and the

govern-

government of the Sept-Insular republic declared to be restored.

As no preparation for so unexpected a change could have been made by the inhabitants, it has been found convenient by the principal people who are now to assume the government, that the British flag, with that of the republic, shall be continued to fly, until the several departments are filled, and regularity is established.

At Cerigo the greatest resistance was made, but Captain Brenton's skill and resources are such as would surmount much greater difficulties than they could present.

Letter, Capt. Spranger.

Warrior, Bay of Zante, October 3.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the commander-in-chief, that, in pursuance of his Lordship's orders, I sailed from Messina on the 23d ult. in company with the sloop Philomel, two large gun-boats, and the transports, with troops under the command of Brigadier-general Oswald, and proceeded to Cephalonia, where we arrived on the 28th, and continued in sight of the island until the 1st of October, during which days we were joined, as had been previously arranged, by the Spartan from Malta, and the Magnificent, Belle Poule, and Kingsfisher, from Corfu, and anchored that night in the bay of Zante, just without reach of the nearest battery.

At day-light on the following morning, the troops assembled alongside the Warrior, and under cover of the Spartan, Belle Poule, and gunboats, who soon silenced the batteries, landed a division of the army in the most perfect order, about three miles from the town, and whilst General Oswald was advancing, Captains Brenton and Brisbane, and the gun-boats conducted by Mr Cole, my first lieutenant, were actively employed in keeping the enemy, who had re-manned their batteries, in check, and covering the second disembarkation, when the whole army moved forward, and closely invested the castle, to which the French had retired from every direction.

A proclamation herewith annexed, was, in the mean time, distributed to the inhabitants, explanatory of our views, and finding, as was expected, that they rejoiced in the expulsion of those common disturbers of mankind, I forebore attacking with the ships a strong battery on the Mole Head, which could not be taken, without destroying a great part of the town; and have the satisfaction of adding, that in the course of the day, the enemy, tho' advantageously situated in a most important and commanding position, thought proper to capitulate.

[Here follows a copy of the proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Cephalonia, calling upon them to come forward, and share in the labour of expelling the common enemy, holding out the advantages of British protection, and promising that no retrospect will be made for past conduct.]

N. B. The enemy's troops in Cephalonia surrendered on the same terms the 5th of October.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, and the return of guns mounted on the different batteries of the Tower of Zante.]

Warrior, Cephalonia, October 5.

SIR,

No time was lost, after the surrender of Zante, in establishing a provisional government, re-embarking the troops, and proceeding on the 4th instant with the squadron, augmented by the arrival of the Leonidas, to Cephalonia, the port of which was entered, with the men of war formed in two columns, and the transports in the rear, and taken possession of without any opposition on the part of the enemy, which indeed, from the formidable force I had the honour to command, was perfectly useless.

After having landed the advance the same evening, the General summoned the Fort St George, situated on a steep hill two leagues from the town, which immediately surrendered, on the same terms as those granted to the garrison of Zante, and both islands were fortunately occupied by his Majesty's forces, without any loss whatever, and the Sept-Insular flag, together with the British, to the great joy of the inhabitants, displayed at each.

At Zante we took one small French privateer, and four others of a peculiar-

ly

ly fast sailing construction were on the stocks, and ready for launching.

At Cephalonia we only found two Russian ships, and an English captured brig, with a small number of coasting traders, in one of the finest harbours in the world, and capable of containing in safety the largest fleet.

I am, &c.

[Here follows a return of the ordnance, ammunition and stores found in the different batteries of Cephalonia.]

Spartan, off the island of Cerigo, Oct. 13.

SIR,

In my last from Zante, I expressed a hope that we might be able to reduce the island of Cerigo, without any farther reinforcement. This idea was strengthened by papers and plans found upon the late governor of the island made prisoner at Zante. Major Clarke and myself decided upon making our first attack upon the forts in the harbour of Aviemmeno, in order to prevent the escape of any vessels which might be there. The forts are those of St Nicholas and St Joaquin. The first is a stone building mounting nine guns, the latter an embrasure battery of four guns. At four P. M. we ran into the bay. The forts opened upon us, but were both silenced in a few minutes by the ship and schooner, whilst the troops under Major Clarke landing, made several prisoners. The enemy had one killed and one wounded upon this occasion. Only one man of the 35th was wounded on our side.

At day-light on the 10th we weighed, with the intention of immediately attacking the Castle of Capsal, in the bay of Cerigo, but variable winds prevented our getting round. At two P. M. the troops and marines were landed in a small cove in the bay of St. Nicholas, and marched forwards towards the castle, one watch of the Spartan following with three small field-pieces. I landed with the troops, that I might be able to command by signal the resources of the ship, without the delay of sending messages, foreseeing that she could not be brought to against the castle whilst the wind continued southerly. The nature of the country rendered our approach to the castle extremely difficult, particularly for the guns, which did not arrive till ten o'clock on the 11th inst. at the position the troops occupied, a height on a level with the castle, within 400 yards of it. A fire commenced on both sides with guns and musketry, which continued the greatest part of the day. In the evening some rockets were landed from the ship, and in the course of the night some were thrown at the citadel. At day-light, I ordered two 12-pounders to be landed from the ship, but before they could possibly be disembarked, a flag of truce came out with an offer of surrendering, provided the garrison was allowed to return to Corfu. This we refused, and after some deliberation, it surrendered on the same terms as those of Zante and Cephalonia. At ten o'clock our troops took possession of the castle. I am, &c.

J. BRENTON.

A letter also appears from the commander of the Philomel, giving an account of the surrender of Ithaca, without firing a gun.

Letter from Captain Clephane.

Acorn, off Trieste, July 28.

Sir,—It is with the greatest satisfaction I have to inform you, that the service you did me the honour to put under my direction, has been completely executed, by the boarding and bringing away, under a heavy fire, all the gun-boats and merchant vessels which had taken shelter under the castle of Duin.

List of vessels captured by Captain Clephane, of the Acorn.

Three gun-boats of the Italian marine, of three 24-pounders, and 80 tons, complete in ammunition, stores, &c.—Three ditto, of three 18-pounders, and 60 tons, complete in ammunition, stores, &c. Ten trabaccolas, or coasters, from 10 to 20 tons; one sunk, cargo of flour previously taken out.

An inclosure also appears from Lord Collingwood, giving an account of a very spirited attack made by the boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, covered by the sloops, on a convoy of the enemy, in which six gun-boats and ten trabaccolas were captured, by Captains West and Clephane. Two marines were killed in the action, and one seaman has since died of his wounds.

ADDRESS

Address of the City of London to the King.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, the Lord, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty's sacred person with our most lively and unfeigned congratulations on the recent anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms. With joy and gladness we hailed the day, on which your Majesty entered into the fiftieth year of your Majesty's reign, not only over the persons, but in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects.

"When it pleased the Almighty Ruler of princes to place the sceptre in your Majesty's hands, the brave, free and loyal people, whom your Majesty was ordained to govern, received with pleasure your Majesty's first declaration to the great Council of the nation, that, 'born and educated a Briton, the peculiar happiness of your Majesty's life would ever consist in promoting the welfare of your people, and your Majesty's resolution to maintain our most excellent constitution, both in church and state, with an assurance, that the civil and religious rights of the subject were equally dear to your Majesty with the most valuable prerogatives of the Crown.'

"We experience and acknowledge the blessings of this security to our religion and laws, and that great charter of our liberties, which, in virtue of the glorious revolution, your Majesty's illustrious house was called to defend. Thro' the lapse of nearly half a century, your Majesty has proved yourself, on every occasion, unwearied in the maintainance and practice of all the principles so graciously pledged.

"It is a proud subject for your Majesty's faithful citizens of London to record, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, your Majesty is enabled to say now, as at the commencement of your Majesty's reign, that your Majesty can see, with joy of heart, the commerce of these kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of your Majesty's never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown at any former period.

"Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, for the innumerable blessings he has been pleased to pour down upon this highly favoured nation, and more particularly for his wonderful and great goodness, for having continued his divine protection to your Majesty until this joyful period, we, your Majesty's faithful citizens of London, have implored Heaven to accept our fervent prayers, praise, and thanksgiving, and to continue that same providential care and protection to your Majesty for many years yet to come.

"Believe, Sire, that it is the warmest wish and most fervent prayer of your Majesty's citizens of London, that Providence may long continue to this nation so distinguished a mark of divine favour; and that, in the fulness of time, when your Majesty shall be called from your earthly to a celestial crown, the memory and example of so beloved a Sovereign may secure to a grateful people the imitation of your Majesty's virtues, in the successors of your royal House, till time shall be no more.

"Signed, by order of Court,

"Henry Woodthorpe."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this testimony of your zeal and affection for me and my government. It has ever been my anxious care to maintain the rights and privileges of every class of my subjects; and it is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, and notwithstanding the duration of the wars in which, for the safety of my people, I have been engaged, the commerce and manufactures of my city of London have been carried to an extent unknown at any former period."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand; after which his Majesty was pleased to create the Lord Mayor a Baronet, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on William Plomer, Esq. Alderman.

Scottish Chronicle.

Circuit Intelligence.

Perth, Sept. 15.

Lords Cullen and Hermand.

David Anderson, a young man, resident in Lochgalley, accused of feloniously entering a park where some cattle were pasturing, and there stabbing and killing an ox, the property of a farmer in the neighbourhood, and thereafter selling the skin and part of the carcase. He pled guilty, declaring that he committed the deed with another man, who had since fled into England. The Jury found him *Guilty*. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

John Ferguson, papermaker in the parish of Auchterarder, was put to the bar, indicted for pushing his horse at full speed up the South Street of Perth, in May last, and riding over an old woman of the name of M'Leish, so as to occasion her death. A great many witnesses on the part of the crown, and a few on the part of the pannel, were called and examined. The evidence did not go to prove any malicious intention, but only a degree of culpable and dangerous negligence on the part of the pannel. The Jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*; but the Chancellor stated it to be the unanimous wish of the Jury, that the pannel should receive an admonition from the Court, because they considered him as faulty. The pannel was assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar.

William Forbes and John Cameron were indicted for an assault on a postboy, in the neighbourhood of Callendar. Mr Hagart, their counsel, objected to the trial going on, because the criminal letters were quite informal. The Depute Advocate acquiesced in the objection, and it was sustained by the Court. The pannels were recommitted on a new warrant.

Charles Pennycook, accused of forging bills, was outlawed for not appearing. He broke the jail of Perth some time ago. The Depute Advocate complained of this circumstance as a culpable negligence on the part of the magistrates, and the Judge administered a reproof from the bench.

James M'Donald, in the parish of Strathdon, and Peter Stephen in the parish of Crathie, accused of deforcing revenue officers, were outlawed for not appearing, and their bail bonds forfeited.

James M'Hardy, and Ronald M'Gregor, were also indicted for the deforcement of revenue officers. The diet against the former was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant. The latter was outlawed for not appearing.

Isobel M'Kay and Jean Allan, two young women in Cupar of Angus, were put to the bar, charged with breaking open the door of a mantuamaker's house in that town, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel.—Both pannels pled *Guilty* to the charge, and the jury having returned a verdict of *Guilty*, upon their own confession, the Judge, after a very impressive and suitable address, sentenced them to be imprisoned for twelve months in the jail of Perth.

This finishes the business of the northern circuit.

Inverary, Oct. 2.--Lord Justice Clerk

Constantine O'Neal, accused of murder. The Jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and he was dismissed from the bar.

Malcolm Livingstone, accused of deforcing the officers of his Majesty's revenue. Several of the most material witnesses being absent, the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted upon a new warrant.

Margaret M'Phadien, accused of murder, was brought to the bar, when Mr John Cunningham, advocate, stated that the pannel had been for a considerable time past, and was at the present moment, in a state of derangement of mind, and the same being proved to the satisfaction of the Court, she was recommitted to jail, therein to be detained till liberated

berated in due course of law, or till her father shall find sufficient caution and surety to keep her in safe custody, to the satisfaction of the Magistrates of Inverary, himself under a penalty of 20*l.* sterling, and two sureties, under a penalty of 20*l.* sterling; and, on such caution being found, the Magistrates of Inverary are ordained to deliver over the said Margaret M'Phadien to her father.

The Circuit Court was opened at Ayr by Lord Craig on the 11th of September; there was no business before the Court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Tuesday, Oct. 10. came on the trial of Robert Fergusson, papermaker at Airthrey Mills, accused of counterfeiting the Excise stamp and officer's subscription on the wrappers of the paper manufactured by him, with a view of defrauding the revenue. Some objections to the relevancy of the indictment having been repelled, the trial proceeded, when a number of witnesses were examined for the Crown, by whom the fact of the pannel having a number of reams of paper with forged stamps in his possession, and also his having vended the same, was clearly established. Some witnesses were examined in exculpation, the tendency of whose evidence went to throw suspicion on the character of the prisoner's son, and to shew that the pannel, at the time charged in the indictment, was incapable, through disease, of committing the crime laid to his charge. The jury were charged by Mr Solicitor-General Boyle for the Crown, and in a most ingenious speech by Mr Jeffrey for the pannel; the Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence. Next day the jury returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty of having in his possession, in the month of July last, certain reams of paper, having upon the wrappers thereof counterfeit marks and stamps, and of vending the same, knowing them to be forged. A plea, urged by the pannel's counsel in arrest of judgment, was overruled; and, after a suitable exhortation from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was adjudged to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

On Tuesday, Oct. 31. came on the trial of William Oliver, for robbing the mail. The libel states, that, on Wednesday the 28th of June last, the pannel, being overtaken on the road from Peebles to Edinburgh, by the carriage which conveys the mail between these places, took an inside passage, seized the mail bag, and took out of it and stole all the letters that were for the Edinburgh delivery. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, Mr Solicitor-General restricted the charge to an arbitrary punishment. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and the Court were unanimously of opinion, that the very lowest degree of punishment, which they could possibly award, was that of transportation beyond seas for fourteen years. The Lord Justice Clerk, on passing sentence, expressed himself in very strong terms on the serious consequences which must necessarily arise from a robbery of the mail, a crime for which the law had provided, and most wisely provided, a capital punishment, as there was no offence which so deeply affected the security of commerce, the credit of individuals, and the peace and comfort of private families.

On Monday Dec. 11. came on the trial of *John Armstrong*, accused of breaking into the shop of William Robertson, merchant in Dalkeith, on the evening of the 31st October last, and stealing therefrom the following articles: Two pieces of superfine black cloth, two pieces of superfine blue ditto, two pieces West of England ditto, two pieces black silk florentine, one imitation shawl, ten pieces thread edging, ten pieces French cambric, not entire, five pieces ditto, uncut, nine new silver watches, and one old ditto.

The prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*; and some objections stated against the relevancy having been over-ruled by the Court, the following evidence on the part of the public prosecutor was adduced.

Christian Robertson, wife of William Robertson, merchant in Dalkeith, deponed, That on the night the robbery was committed, she, along with the apprentice, carefully shut up the shop, about half past eight o'clock, by locking the doors, and that the locks were tried after this took place; that she carried the keys to her dwelling house, which is immediately above the shop, and deposited them in her own drawers, which she also locked up; and about 11 o'clock, when her husband proposed

posed to go down to the shop to put in the watch dog, which was his usual practice, she gave him the keys. On his going down to the shop, he called out to the deponent that the doors were open, and asked her if the shop had been previously locked? to which she answered, that it had. Upon which her husband said, that a robbery had surely been committed, as both the doors, by which there was access from the back part to the shop, were open. The witness went immediately down, and found this to be the case; and also saw several parcels, which had been taken from the shelves, lying upon the counter, opened up. On trying the locks of the doors, which were found open, it was extremely difficult to lock the outer one, which before was always easy.

Mr Robertson, the next witness called, deponed, that when he went down to put his watch-dog into the shop, he found both the doors open by which it is entered behind; and, on making this discovery, he asked his wife if the doors had been locked, to which she answered that they had. On examining the shop, he found the articles missing which are mentioned in the indictment; they had been taken from the shelves along with other goods, and the best of them selected and carried off by the thieves, while what they did not consider as fit for their purpose, being less valuable, they left behind. Immediately on this discovery, Mr Robertson awoke his apprentice, who had gone to bed, and then they went to the sheriff-officer in Dalkeith, to whom the occurrence was communicated, who accompanied the deponent in visiting almost all the public houses in Dalkeith, but without making any discovery. On being shown four watches in Court, which were covered with leather bags, Mr Robertson swore distinctly to their being his property, as the bags not only contained his private marks, but the names written upon them corresponded with the names of the makers of the watches.—He also identified a piece of Yorkshire blue cloth, upon which was his private mark; three pieces of lace, on the cards of which was the same mark, and, as to the lace, he swore that it was of the same quality as that stolen from his shop; one piece of florentine, one piece of silk, and three pieces of cut cloth, he deponed were of the same patterns and texture. The value of the whole goods carried off he stated to be 200l. at least; and added, that he never sold a watch with a bag upon it, the bags, with marks upon them, being put merely for the use of his apprentice.

William Mackintosh, clerk to James Smith, W.S. found a piece of cloth on the road between Dalkeith and Edinburgh, about half a mile from Dalkeith, on the evening of the robbery; previous to finding which, he passed two men on the road going towards Edinburgh with bundles on their back. This piece of cloth he identified in court.

Margaret Cochran, servant to Mr Robertson, George's square, also found a piece of cloth on the night of the robbery in St Patrick's square, which she also identified.

Janet Patison, late servant to Mrs Fergusson, Crosscauseway, deponed, that the prisoner came to live in her mistress's house about a fortnight before he was apprehended for the robbery. He called himself Smith, and was accompanied by a woman, whom the witness understood was his wife, as she was named Mrs Smith, as also by a man of the name of Brown. These persons occupied the upper or garret-rooms of the house; and on the night of the robbery the prisoner was not in his lodgings at ten o'clock, the witness having occasion at that hour to go into his room, where she saw Brown and the woman only. Next morning, at 7 o'clock, the prisoner came home, and appeared extremely haggard; his shoes and stockings were covered with dust; he did not speak on entering the house, but rushed past the witness, and ran up stairs.

James Wilson, sheriff-substitute, deponed, that he was directed by the Sheriff to search for the prisoner. On going to the house of Miln, a spirit-dealer in Infirmary street, alongst with Mr Alexander Callander, town-clerk, and other officers, they observed the prisoner and a woman, whom he called his wife, leaving the house. Archibald Campbell, officer, seized Armstrong, who immediately dropt a silver watch, which Campbell picked up. They were taken back to Miln's house; when two watches were found upon the prisoner, and be-

tween

tween 5*l.* and 6*l.* in money, with a knife. Two cards of lace, and a piece of silk, were also found under a bench on which the prisoner's wife sat. Armstrong was then sent to prison, and the witness, with others, proceeded to his lodgings in the Cross-causeway, where they found some of the stolen articles.

William Ree, Esq. Sheriff of Edinburgh identified two declarations of the prisoner, which bore in substance, that the prisoner had been tried in Glasgow a few months ago for house-breaking, but had been acquitted; that after this he came to Edinburgh, where he had resided with Brown, until he got a remittance of money from England, where he afterwards intended to go, being his native place; that he bought the watches, the edging, and silk florentine, from a chapman whom he met in Leith; that he purchased a cloth coat in an auction-room on one of the bridges, but could not say which of them it was, or where the shop was situated; that he had no cloth or silk florentine lying at his lodgings; that he was in his lodgings during the whole of the night the robbery was committed, and did not leave that house till 7 o'clock next morning.

After the examination of witnesses, the Lord Advocate summed up the evidence for the Crown, and John Jardine, Esq. for the prisoner. The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the Jury, who retired to a room off the Court, and in about half an hour, returned with a verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner *Guilty*. After a very suitable and impressive speech from Lord Justice Clerk, he was sentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution on Wednesday the 17th of January next.

On Tuesday Oct. 19. Charles Stewart Mercer was executed at Jedburgh, pursuant to his sentence at the late Circuit Court. At half past two o'clock, attended by two clergymen, he mounted the platform, seemingly resigned to his fate, but at the same time exhibiting those signs of contrition for his crime which became his unhappy situation.—After some time spent in prayer, he gave the fatal signal, and was launched into eternity. There was an immense concourse of spectators present, who appeared, from their orderly conduct, to be deeply struck with the melancholy spectacle before them. Andrew Watherston, also condemned at the same Circuit Court for sheep-stealing, has been respited.

On Wednesday Nov. 8. pursuant to the sentence of the last Circuit Court, George Stewart and John Gordon M'Intosh, for house breaking and theft, were executed in front of the jail at Glasgow. They both acknowledged themselves guilty of the crime for which they suffered. They were decently dressed in black, and behaved as became persons in so unfortunate a situation. They embraced each other on the scaffold, and shook hands, after which the fatal drop fell. The crowd was immense. They were attended in their devotions by the Rev. Dr William Taylor, jun. Dr John Lockhart, the Rev. John Love, and the Rev. William Routledge.

On the 21st of November, the new Freemasons Hall for Scotland, (formerly St Cecilia's Hall, Edinburgh, which has been purchased by the Grand Lodge) was consecrated by the Right Hon. Earl Moira, acting Grand Master, under the Prince of Wales, in presence of a numerous and respectable body of the brethren.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, consisting of the masters of Edinburgh lodges, and representatives from the lodges in the country, assembled in the Free Masons Hall of Scotland, on Thursday the 30th November, and proceeded to the election of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously chosen, viz.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason, and Patron of the Order for Scotland.

The Hon. and Most Worshipful William Maule of Panmure, M. P. acting Grand Master under his Royal Highness.

The Right Hon. and Right Worshipful James Earl of Roslyn, acting Grand Master Elect under his Royal Highness.

William Inglis, Esq. acting Substitute Grand Master under his Royal Highness.

John Clerk, Esq. younger of Eldin, Senior Grand Warden.

The Hon. Major John Ramsay, Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq. younger of Hayston, Grand Treasurer.

William Guthrie, Esq. Grand Secretary.

James Bartram, Esq. Grand Clerk.

Alexander Cunningham, Esq. Grand Jeweller.

Alexander Laurie, Esq. Grand Bookseller and Stationer.

CIVIL

Civil Appointments.

Sept. 29. George Macpherson Grant, Esq. of Ballendalloch, was unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland, in the room of the late Major-Gen. Mackenzie of Suddie.

Nov. 28. Hugh Innes, Esq. of Lochalsh, was elected Member of Parliament for Ross-shire, at Tain, after a warm contest. The candidates were Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown, proposed by Sir Hugh Munro of Fowlis, and seconded by Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell, Bart. and Hugh Innes of Lochalsh, Esq. proposed by Mr M'Leod of Geanies, seconded by Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, and supported by the Seaforth interest.—Of the Freeholders on the roll, 23 voted for Mr Innes, six of whom had their qualifications on superiorities; two of these were strongly objected to, one of them for refusing to take the oath of trust and possession, but whom the Preses, notwithstanding, did not expunge from the roll. On the other hand, nineteen voted for Sir Charles Ross, all on qualifications of real property; in addition to these, Sir John Leslie of Findrassie, Bart. Colonel Munro of Poyntzfield, and Mr Cockburn Ross of Shandwick, who were claimants, declared their votes for Sir Charles, insisting that they were improperly excluded from the roll; so that the number of votes for Sir Charles was 22. The requisite protests were taken by him, and the merits of the election may be discussed in a Committee of the House of Commons.

Nov. 15. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, Esq. was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. There was a very hard contest on this occasion. Two voted for Mr Campbell, and two for Lord Archibald Hamilton—the casting vote of the Vice-Rector decided the election in favour of Mr Campbell.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Muirhead of Gask, Robert Low, Esq. of Brackly, to Mary, eldest daughter of David Buchan, Esq. Muirhead of Gask.

5. Mr George T. Sealy, son of Richard Sealy, Esq. of Lisbon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of George Roach, Esq. of Liverpool, late of Lisbon.

13. At Broxburn, Mr John Carnie, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Galbreath.

14. At Edinburgh, John Tennent, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Jessy, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Jones, of Slaneypark, Wicklow, Ireland.

14. At Liverpool, Mungo Nutter Campbell, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Helen, second daughter of the late John Campbell, sen. Esq. of Glasgow.

16. At Edinburgh, William Simpson, Esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis Yates, merchant, Lerwick, Zetland.

16. At Hill House, by Bishop Sandford, John Norman Macleod of Macleod, Esq. to Ann, fourth daughter of John Stephenson, Esq. London.

17. At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Robertson, of the India ship Surat Castle, to Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Laing, Esq. architect, Edinburgh.

18. At London, Viscount Barnard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Sophia Poulett, eldest daughter of Earl Poulett.

19. At Lintlaw, Mr James Bell, Sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire, to Frances, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Caddy, of the Royal Engineers.

20. At Hawick Manse, the Rev. G. J. Hamilton, minister of Harbottle, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr James Walker, Antigua.

25. At ——, Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Douglas, second daughter of the Hon. John Douglas.

27. Henry Clive, Esq. M. P. for Ludlow, to Charlotte Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Buller, Esq.

27. At Tinwald Downs, Lever Legge, Esq. of the Scots Greys, to Miss Bushby, daughter of the late John Bushby, Esq.

Grant David Yeats, M. D. of Bedford, to Miss Jane Colquhoun, daughter of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. London.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of James Hamilton, Esq. writer to the signet, a daughter.

11. At Dingwall, Mrs Patrick Hay, a son.

16. At Kent, Lady Marsham, daughter of William Morton Pitt, Esq. a daughter.

22. At Southfod, Mrs Stenhouse, younger of Southfod, a son.

24. At London, Lady Popham, a son.

25. At Belville, the Lady of Colonel Colquhoun, a son.

27. At London, the Lady of Ebenezer Gairdner, Esq. Cannon Street, a son.

At Holland House, near London, Lady Holland, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 6. At Carntyne, Mrs Mary Ann Hamilton, wife of Robert Gray, Esq. of Carntyne.

Aug. 14. At Demerara, Lieut. John M'Arthur, of the Royals, much regretted.

Sept. 9. At Fayette Ville, North Carolina, Mr William Hattridge, merchant there, formerly of Glasgow.

Oct. 23. At Burlington-house, Piccadilly, London, aged 71, the most noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and High Steward of Bristol. His Grace had been long severely afflicted with the stone, when he was induced to consent to have an operation performed. This was accordingly done, and a large stone extracted; but his Grace only survived the operation an hour. His Grace was interred in the magnificent family vault, in St Mary-la-Bonne church-yard, on the 10th of Nov. the hearse richly adorned with heraldic ornaments, and followed by several state carriages, and seven coaches, containing the relations and friends of the family. The St James's volunteers closed the procession. He is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, William Henry Cavendish, now Duke of Portland, who married Miss Scott, eldest daughter of the late General John Scott of Balcomie.

Nov. 2. At Craigover, near Edinburgh, Mr William Laing, farmer, aged 82.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Angelo Tremamondo, widow of Mr Angelo Tremamondo, late Master of the Royal Academy of Exercises in this city.

4. At Aberdeen, Willliam Henderson, Esq. late Captain in the 4th regiment of foot.

4. At Barnacarry, Argyllshire, Captain Colin Campbell of Bragleen.

4. At Dumfries, Miss Grace Gilchrist, daughter of the late Dr Ebenezer Gilchrist.

6. At Glasgow, Miss Christian Fullarton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Fullarton, Dalry.

6. At Fisherrow, the day on which he completed the 79th year of his age, Mr Robert Vernor brewer, whose heart and hand were always open and ready to supply the wants of the distressed; he was a good husband, an indulgent father, an agreeable companion, and an honest man.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Ballantyne, daughter of the late Thomas Ballantyne, Esq. of Holylee.

6. At the Manse of Covington, Mrs Euphemia Cleghorn, spouse of the Rev. Bryce Little.

8. At Aberdeen, Mrs Marjory Paull, aged 80.

8. At Wormistone, Fife, Mrs Lindsay of Wormistone.

8. At Leith, Mrs Elizabeth Ballantyne, spouse of Mr John Menzies, merchant.

8. At Inverkeithing, Mrs Catharine Bonthron, spouse of the late Mr William Morries of Brieryhill.

9. At London, Mr Walter Glen, youngest son of the late Rev. Alexander Glen, minister of Dirleton.

9. At St Andrew's, the Rev. Dr Thomas Masson, minister of the parish of Dunichen.

11. At Tottenham Court Road, Mr James Wilson, watchmaker, late of Lombard Street, London.

11. At Glasgow, Mr Thomas Buchanan, second son of the late George Buchanan, jun. Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

11. At ditto, Mrs Isabella Thomson, wife of Mr J. Monteith, merchant in Glasgow.

12. At Tenby, in South Wales, John Henry Cochrane, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs for Scotland.

12. The Hon. Mary Fraser, second daughter of the deceased George Lord Saltoun.

12. At Bemersyde, William, third son of James Haig, Esq. of Bemersyde.

13. At London, in the 27th year of his age, Mr John Park, of the house of Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter, booksellers, Ludgate Street, much regretted.

13. At Aberdeen, Mr John Irvine, merchant, aged 54, very much regretted.

14. At London, the Right Hon. John George, Lord Monson, aged 24. He succeeded his father, the late Lord, in 1806, and the following year married Lady Sarah Saville, eldest daughter to the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, by whom he has left a son, born in March last.

14. At London, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart.

14. At Mossfennan, Mrs Welsh, relict of Mr Alexander Welsh, late in Putervan.

15. At London, in the prime of life, William Wood, jun. Esq. an eminent artist, and President of the Society of Associated Artists in Water Colours.

16. At Cumpston Castle, Mr John Gillone, land-surveyor, aged 57 years.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Craufuird, widow of Mr John Binning of Machrimore.

17. At Annan, Mrs Henrietta Irving of Gullylands, relict of Andrew Johnstone, Esq. of Johnstonefield.

18. At Jedburgh, Mrs Jean Christie vintner.

18. At Maxwelton Place, Mr Archibald Maxwell, writer in Glasgow.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Susan Huig, daughter of the late Mr John Haig, merchant, Alloa.

18. At ditto, Mrs Grace Millar, daughter of the deceased Mr Arthur Millar, West India merchant.

20. At Fulham, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. aged 88, many years Secretary to the Board of Admiralty.

21. At Dumfries, Mr John Henderson, merchant there.

Nov.

Nov. 22. At Glasgow, Mr William Stevenson writer

22. At Auchray, aged 74, James Stewart of Tar, Esq.

22. At Leith, William Buchanan, vintner.

23. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Hunter, second daughter of William Hunter, Esq. of Ormistoun.

23. At ditto, Miss Janet Ross, daughter of the deceased Alexander Ross, Esq. one of the Depute Clerks of Session.

24. At ditto, aged 20, William Cochran Brown, Esq. of Newton.

24. At Auldgirth, Mr William Newall, eldest son of Captain William Newall at Furth-head.

25. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dykes Smith, minister of Polmont.

25. At ditto, Mr William Forbes, student of medicine, son of Mr William Forbes, writer in Edinburgh, in the 21st year of his age; a young man, endeared to his relations and acquaintances by most engaging manners and promising abilities. He was cut off at the early age of 21, by pulmonary consumption; that fatal scourge of this country, which has been so often remarked to single out as its victims those young persons distinguished (as in this instance) for amiable dispositions and superior intellect. "Pauci sunt," (to adopt the elegant and pathetic language of Dr Gregory,)—"Pauci sunt quibus cognati, familiares, aut amici, hac peste abrepti, non sunt lugendi. Misera hæc tabes, sæva, atrox et insensibilis, teneros et amabiles depascens, cæde et luctu patriam implet." Through the partiality of his College friends, the members of the Natural History and Chemical Society, Mr Forbes was selected in November 1808, as their Secretary and Treasurer,—gratuitous offices, the duties of which he discharged with alacrity and assiduity, during the remainder of his short life. When on death-bed, he sent for his predecessor in those offices (Mr P. Neill,) and, with the most engaging composure and fortitude, delivered over to him the Society's papers and accounts, in perfect order; with an affecting bequest of his best wishes for the prosperity of the Society, and the happiness of its individual members. At the first meeting of the Society after his funeral, the members wore mourning, as a small, but sincere testimony of their regard for his memory.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Grieve, spouse of Mr Francis Howden, jeweller.

29. At Elgin, Mr Duff Grant, of the Post office there, much regretted.

27. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Ford.

30. At Perth, aged 96, Mr Mungo Dick, father of Mr Dick, rector of the Grammar School.

At Bath, aged 74, John Monck, Esq.; he was nephew to the first Earl of Darnley. Mr Monck has left a fortune of 130,000l. Sterling, 100,000l. of which he has bequeathed to his second son, John Berkeley Monck, Esq. of Reading, to be vested in landed estates, and to be strictly entailed.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Dec. 4.	278 9	—	69 70
11.	— —	2 ½ pr.	70 ⅛
18.	277 ½	2 ⅝ —	70 ⅛ 71
25.	— —	2 ½ —	70 ⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 4.	80 100	40 55	24 34	46 54
11.	80 98	40 53	24 33	46 55
18.	80 98	40 52	23 31	45 54
25.	80 99	40 53	24 30	45 53

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Dec. 1.	40 s. 56	27 s. 31	19 s. 24	29s. 33
8.	40 54	25 29	19 23	29 33
15.	40 54	24 30	18 24	24 30
22.	40 52	24 29	18 24	24 30
29.	40 52	23 28	18 22	24 30

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Dec. 5.	550	20 19½.	64	18 17
12.	220	20 19½	63	18 17
19.	400	20 19½	74	18 17
26.	400	20 19½	85	18 17

M's note arrived too late.